The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,842—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1896.

LISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th Nov.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	I. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
* THAMES	4958	W. J. Nantes	19th „
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th „
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	I. H. Moule	9th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th „
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th „
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
M.I. AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISH transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only and packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.

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Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasmevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
INDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.
ISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1896.

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LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 14th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 12th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 12th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 12th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th November, 1896.

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Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. „
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. „
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. „
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,742	30th November.

taking Cargo and Passengers for TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of ZANZIBAR up to NATAL.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

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Morrison's Adventures of Martin Hewitt	2	0
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Frederic Breton's God Forsaken	2	0
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerard	2	0
Mrs. F. Reynold's Tangled Garden	2	0
Agnes Farrell's Lady Loven	2	0
Marie Corelli's Thelma	2	0
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Frank Stockton's Mrs. Cliff's Yacht	2	0
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Marie Corelli's The Murder of Delicia	2	0
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Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
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MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

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Regalia Antonio Lopez	in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

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Works and Factory :
BENARES CITY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PALACE
ROLLER SKATING RINK.

OPEN EVERY EVENING from 8-30 to 11-30.
ADMISSION 1 RUPEE, SKATES ANNAS 8 and 12.
MORNING SESSIONS.
Gentlemen from 7 to 9. ADMISSION 1 RUPEE. Skates free
Ladies only from 10 to 12 Free. Skates charged.
AFTERNOON SESSION
FOR GENERAL PUBLIC, from 5 to 7.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 12TH,
SESSION FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES,
Commencing 2-30 to 4-30.
Also SATURDAY, NOV. 14TH.
Admission Annas 8, Including Skates.
Adults not allowed to Skate.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13TH.
SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
RACING! RACING!!
BICYCLE VERSUS SKATES.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH,
First Appearance in Bombay of
PROFESSOR A. J. BELL,
IN HIS GRAND EXHIBITION OF FANCY AND TRICK SKATING.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,
OUR FIRST GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
AND
SKATING CARNIVAL.

Reserve Centre Chairs	Rs. 4
Side Reserve Chairs	„ 3
Boxes to hold Four	„ 30
Skaters	„ 2

Carnival to commence at 8-30. Ball at 11-30.
Tickets to be had at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, or at the Rink.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor.
T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.
FIRST EXTRA MEETING, NOVEMBER 28TH & DECEMBER 5TH, 1896.

Subscribers of Rs. 25 to the Race Fund will be provided Free a Season Ticket to admit self and two Ladies to the Grand Stand and Enclosure for all the Extra Meetings.

"Except Steeplechase Days," There will be probably seven or eight days Extra Races during the Meeting. The Ladies' Tickets will be transferable.

Gentlemen wishing to Subscribe to the Extra Meetings will please have their names registered at the Office, 5 Sleater Road, Tardeo, before the 20th November, 1896.

FOR NON-SUBSCRIBERS,
DAY TICKETS Rs. 5 PER DAY.
TO INCLUDE FREE ADMITTANCE FOR ONLY ONE LADY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the Stamp Office, for one year, from the 11th proximo, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon, on SATURDAY, the 21st current.

Further particulars to be learnt at the office.

J. POLLEN,
Superintendent of Stamps.
Bombay, General Stamp Office, 11th November, 1896.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.
MEDICAL STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES required at Hubli, during the year commencing from 1st January, 1897.

2. Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli on payment of one Rupee per copy.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent not later than FRIDAY, the 4th December, 1896, in covers superscribed "Tenders for Medical Stores."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

5. For further particulars apply to the Company's Medical Officer, Hubli.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R. E.,
Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 9th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having or claiming any right title or interest in the said property or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift, bequest or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at theirs Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION.—All that piece of leasehold land admeasuring 1776 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, situate at and on the Eastern side of the Lower Hill Road otherwise called Byramji Jeejibhoy Road, being portion of a larger piece of land bearing survey No. 26 comprised in a Lease dated the 10th day of December 1883, from the Secretary of State for India in Council, to the vendor together with the bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon, registered by the Municipality of Bandora under No. 43, all which premises under description are bounded on or towards the East and North by the remaining portion of the premises comprised in the said Lease, on or towards the West by the said Byramji Jeejibhoy Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Suleman Moladina.—Dated this 12th day of November, 1896.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI AND DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 550 OF 1896.

In the Matter of ASU JANA, KARIM AHMADJI, CHAND AHMADJI and NURU AHMADJI, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of KARIMBHOY MALIKBHOY and DHONDI MADARBHAI, both carrying on business in partnership in Bombay, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditors Karimbhoy Malikbhoy, was filed in this Honourable Court on the tenth day of November (instant) and whereas the said Asu Jana, Karim Ahmadji, Chand Ahmadji and Nuru Ahmadji have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this eleventh day of November, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 11th day of November, 1896.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
For India „ „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	6	0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	„	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358	14	2
Sundries	„	1 09,026	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,95,568	11	5
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000	=	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,030	=	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR."

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

THE MALLIE FILTER.
AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN PASTEUR THEORIES,

COMPLETE SAFEGUARD AGAINST THE COMMUNICATION OF WATER-BORNE DISEASE,
PRIX MONTYON 1893.—HORS CONCOURS.—GRAND PRIX,
ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, PARIS.
Send for illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,

LOCAL AGENTS. } BEYNON & CO. { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy, free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

Annas 8 and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
SOME SHORT OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
"A better sixpenny worth is not to be found anywhere."—"Evening News and Post."
"Certainly nothing better of the kind has been produced."—"Star."
"An ideal production of illustrated journalism."—"Birmingham Gazette."
"A wonderful effort of modern journalism."—"Glasgow Evening News."
"A veritable *edition de luxe*. . . Far superior to anything previously attempted in this line."—"Irish Times."
"A record of news superbly illustrated."—"Peterborough Advertiser."
"It is not equalled by any of the new illustrated papers."—"Public Opinion."
"The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET is now as near perfection as possible."—"Sunday Times.
"Several lengths ahead of all its competitors.'—"Staffordshire Advertiser."
"It is, in a fuller and more complete sense, an illustrated 'newspaper' than any of the pictorial weeklies can claim to be."—"Newcastle Daily Chronicle."
"Illustrated journalism has up to the present reached its highest point of artistic and literary excellence in the ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.—"Kendal and County News."
"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly."

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s*. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s*. 6*d*. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TWO sets of MELDRUM FURNACES almost new for Lancashire Boilers, 28' by 7' Flues 2' 9" diameter. These Furnaces are being sold as the low quality of Coal from which remunerative results are obtainable cannot be readily procured.

Offers invited.

Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Cawnpore.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE!

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

JUST RECEIVED for the Season.—Elegant Designs of Gold and Diamond Bracelets, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Ear-rings, Engagement Rings, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
E. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED
£12,000,000 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 8
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The
Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.
Full Particulars and Forms from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS, the Patent "Excelsior," the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inch.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL	Fcs.	200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Fcs.	40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algeria.
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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C HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,335
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,400
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	142
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	60,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	160
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,889	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
Fort	150	2,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	600
Garvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	385
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	300	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpur Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	65	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	82½
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munsuar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs60	510
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
[illegible]	300	500	500	20	[illegible]
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	300	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	60	600
Sindh Woollen Mills	2,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart		1,000	10	dvdRs65	1,100
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		475
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	72½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		575
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,006
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	765
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	800
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6 000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	800	800	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	645
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	515
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	525
David Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Dhun Mills	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Empress	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	490
Framjee Pet	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 5	700
Hindustan					
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	650
	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hope Mills	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,100
Hyderabad	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	480
Imperial Cotton	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,190xd
Indian Manfg.					
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	220
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	910
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,800	1,000	20	500
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs80	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	940xd
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,150
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	1,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,200
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvc Rs75	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,060	Rs 20	550
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvdR 20	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 60	800
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,200
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,080
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,540
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	360
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	90	500	dvdRs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	575
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	525
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800xd
Wadia Mills	1,050	1,000	1,000	...	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	11
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	5
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	309	6,525
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,655
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,050
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	175
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	205
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,050
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	130
Telephone Co. Ld	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	31

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-2	
Gold Leaf	"	25-4	Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-13	"
Do. do. new	"	24-11	
Australia bar Gold	"	24-14	
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-12	
Sovereigns	"	16-0	
Do. Dragons	"	15-14	
Silver 17	"	84-0	
Do. 17½	"	84-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 5h. 22m. High water, 4-40m. 4-57a. Low water, 11-40m. 10-27a.
Departure of the Transport Canning for Rangoon.
Roller Skating Rink.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 6-45 a.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Naseri left the dock on Tuesday, and the steamers Rothenfels and Bahaduri yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Rohilla left the dock yesterday.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 11th November, 1896, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 36, viz., 1s. 3¼d. per rupee.

The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mahomed Behbani Sheikh-ul-Islam Zadeh, the munshi of the Anjuman, will give readings from the poet Kaani.

Honours Sought For.—The friends of Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Raghina, for many years head-cashier and treasurer of the Post Office, but who retired in July last, are anxious that his services should be rewarded by honours as well as a pension, and are agitating with a view of securing for him a Khan Bahadurship.

Burglary at Khetwady Back Road.—Poja Gubha, residing at Khetwady Back Road, has reported to the police that some time during Tuesday night his house was broken into by boring some holes in the back door, and the thief or thieves stole a box, containing gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 399-12. On an inquiry, the box was found lying broken open in a sweepers' lane yesterday morning with only Rs. 54-12 worth of property in it.

Reported Robbery at Sea.—Caetan Francis, a butler, employed on board the steamship Indranadi, has reported to the police that, on or about the 22nd September last, while the vessel was in the Bay of Biscay, his box was broken open by its being thrown across the deck and £14 10s. in gold was scattered about. He recovered £7 at the time, and suspected three native seamen of having picked up the balance. The vessel called at several ports since the date of the above occurrence, but no complaint was made at any of them. The complainant was referred to a court of law.

Charge of using Bad Coins.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Ali Bahadhurkhan, a tramway conductor, was brought up before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with passing an old copper coin for a two-pice bit, to Jethmul Railal, a passenger by a tram-car in charge of the accused. He refused to accept the bad coin, when accused gave another, which was also a bad one, and on enquiry it was found his purse contained several such coins and also rupee-coins. As it was not satisfactorily proved that accused had the bad coins in his money bag with a guilty intention he was discharged, but the bad coins were confiscated.

Hired Assailants.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hasam Vani, a Mahomedan, was brought up on a charge of assaulting Haroon Haji Abdul Vahad. Two persons were charged before the magistrate in connection with this charge and one died during the trial; the other being convicted was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The present accused not answering the summons a warrant was issued, and being found guilty was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour. The magistrate strongly condemned the practice of employing hirelings, and said that he would always deal with such cases severely in order to put a stop to it.

Burglary at Matoonga.—Bhadri Sarjoo, a Purdasee, employed by a Buniah, named Awda Nanji, and residing in a house at Matoonga Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday afternoon, that some time during the previous night his house was broken into by thieves, who effected an entrance by unfastening a window of the back room by breaking a pane of glass, and having cut open a carpet bag, which had been left hanging on a door, extracted therefrom gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 437. The burglars appeared to have made their escape by the back garden across the fields and on to the new road leading to Sion, where all trace of them vanished.

Capital and Labour.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the matter in which Luxmon Kaloo was called upon to show cause why he should not return the sum of Rs. 70 received from Gunpat Krishnaji in accordance with a certain agreement, the terms of which he failed to fulfil. Accused had promised to serve under complainant until such period as would cover the amount of Rs. 70 he had received in advance. Accused did not fulfil the agreement, but took up employment under another man. The magistrate ordered him to return the amount or to undergo three months' hard labour.

Supposed Dhatoora Poisoning.—About half-past 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a man, named Mathia Bhowani, aged forty years, a basket coolie, residing with his son, Alladin Mathia, was found lying on the footpath at Falkland Road, in an unconscious state. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his stomach was cleared out and its contents bottled by the House Surgeon, who was then unable to say what the man had taken. However, the House Surgeon had reason to believe that it contained dhatoora. The police made inquiries, and ascertained from his son Alladin that his father left home at 7 o'clock in the morning with a cotton waist bag, containing Rs. 4. The police found the bag on the patient's person, with a hole cut in it and the money abstracted therefrom. The man is at present unable to make any statement. The contents of the stomach have been forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government.

Theft of a Carriage and Horse.—Mirzakhan Chandkhan, a driver of hack victoria No. 739, belonging to one Kissondas, of Oomercary, reported to the police, at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, that about 2 o'clock that afternoon he left his victoria and horse, valued at Rs. 600, on the roadside at Two Tanks and went a short distance to recover his fare. In the meanwhile somebody got on to the coach-box and drove away the carriage. The police instituted an inquiry, and ascertained from one Abdul Cassum that one Chand Sulleman was seen driving away with the victoria. Consequently, while the police were prosecuting their inquiries, one Gafoor Shamoo saw the accused Chand driving the carriage along Girgaum Road, and having arrested him made him over to the police. The accused is a hawker of pansopari and is a noted character, having been to jail previously. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Chand Sulleman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of the victoria and horse, belonging to Mirzakhan Chandkhan. The case was remanded.

Fatal Accident to a Mahomedan Lad.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, named Sidick Hoosein, aged five years, the son of Hoosein Ebrahim, a cotton cleaner, residing at Nagdavie Street. About 11 o'clock, on Tuesday forenoon, the deceased, together with some other children, was playing in Chunam Kiln Street, when a cart laden with firewood came from the opposite direction. The cart was driven on its proper side at a moderate pace. The lad walked towards the cart, looking up at a kite, and was knocked down by one of the bullocks. The driver tried his utmost to pull up the bullocks, but before the cart was brought to a standstill, one of the wheels grazed the body. After the cart had been stopped by the driver the deceased was pulled out unconscious and bleeding from the nose. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was discovered that Sidick had sustained several abrasions on the upper part of the back and on both sides extending to the hips. He was detained under treatment, but never came to himself again and died a few hours after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Double the Income-Tax.—A Bhattia merchant of high position in Bombay makes the following novel suggestions in regard to the prevailing scarcity:—"Any suggestions for the alleviation of distress in the present period of scarcity should be welcomed by the authorities. If they were not tied down by ancient-world dogmas, they should take the sale of grain into their own hands, which would soon bring down prices and bring to their senses the greedy grain-dealers. If they won't do that, let them double the income-tax for one year, guaranteeing that it would be brought down to its former incidence after the year; and all wealthy people would not grudge to pay a few thousand more for the year, for they would thereby relieve the distress of their unfortunate fellowmen and save them from starvation. Government must of course agree to give up the whole amount of the doubled tax for the benefit of the poor sufferers from the famine. They must invest the whole amount in the purchase of grain, start relief works, and pay the workmen in grain. The grain should be distributed free to those who are unable to work. This is a simple way of getting over the famine difficulty, at least for a year, and Government should not hesitate to give up all the proceeds of the income-tax for that year, and apply them for the purchase of grain. Let them charter steamers and bring down grain from European markets and feed the famine-stricken in this country."

Defrauding a Railway Company.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moonshee Hoosein Mahomed, Chief Constable, B. B. and C. I Railway Police, charged Goolam Ali Abdul Ali, a Borah, resident of Surat, with defrauding the Railway Company by travelling without a ticket. On the arrival of the up passenger train at the Grant Road Station, at half-past 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, the accused got down, unnoticed by anyone, from one of the compartments of the train on to the platform. In order to avoid detection, he did not leave with other passengers, but commenced walking up and down the platform. After the passengers had gone the accused was asked to produce the ticket, when he replied that he had not travelled by any train, but that he had only entered the platform without a platform pass. He was given in police custody, and it was then ascertained that he was an old offender, having been previously sent to jail twice for the offences of theft and burglary. The man then stated that he had travelled by the train from Dadar to Grant Road without a ticket. However, as the last examination station of the train was Surat, the accused was liable to be charged with travelling without a ticket from Surat to Grant Road. His Worship convicted the accused, and as he was an old offender sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 25. He was further ordered to pay Rs. 2-2 to the Railway Company as the fare from Surat to Grant Road station. In default of payment of fine, the accused was ordered to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Hosking.)

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT IN COMMITTING ROBBERY.

IMPERATRIX VS. LAHU GANU.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, on the 23rd September last, convicted the accused of causing grievous hurt in committing robbery, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The complainants in this case were a Gosavi and his sister, who said that they were coming to Nagar, and on their way stopped to drink water at Pimpri, where they were addressed by the accused, and that after proceeding little way further, the accused came up behind them, and tripping up the Gosavi Chimanghir, threw him to the ground, and kneeling on his chest, inflicted three wounds with a knife on his throat; and then threatening the woman Jani with similar violence, induced her to throw down a sum of ten rupees, which the accused then took and ran away with. The story, said the Sessions Judge, was a remarkable one, as there did not seem to have been any occasion for the accused, if his object was only robbery, to use the knife as he did. Nor could it be supposed that he meant to kill the man, for if he did, he could certainly have done so, the man being reduced to a helpless condition from the wounds actually inflicted. However, it was perfectly clear that Chimanghir was injured as described, and the only question was as to the identification of the accused. Both the Gosavis gave their evidence in what seemed to the Sessions Judge to be a truthful manner, and they seemed to have no doubt that the prisoner was the man who attacked them. The occurrence took place in the day-time and they had had a previous opportunity, also in the day-time, of seeing the man when they stopped at Pimpri. They were supported by the evidence of two Bhils, who said that the accused was sitting smoking with them when the Gosavis passed Pimpri; that accused spoke to them, and that he followed them very soon after they left to proceed to Nagar. Again, the accused was very conspicuously dressed, and the Gosavis, when they made their complaint at the next village, mentioned this as part of their description of the man. The accused confessed the crime to the third class magistrate two days after the occurrence; and he gave up from his hut a knife as the one he had used in committing the offence. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence in the case, rejected the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ASSU JAN AHMED AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for two of the creditors, applied for the adjudication of the insolvents on the ground that they had left their usual place of business in order to defeat and delay the claims of their creditors. His Lordship granted the adjudication order as applied for.

RE KHIMJI VARDHMAN.

Mr. Russell, for the insolvent, under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga, applied for two months' postponement of the hearing of the matter on the ground that the insolvent had lost his wife in the bubonic plague prevailing in Bombay and that he was taken ill suddenly, and had become so much terrified that he was obliged to go to his native country.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, in opposing the application, said that the solicitors for the other side had asked for the adjournment so far back as the 10th of September last, and there was nothing to show that the insolvent's condition was the same as it was then.

Mr. Raikes, for another creditor, said that the insolvent had been down to Bombay after the death of his wife, and it was not the plague but the court, of which he was afraid.

His Lordship peremptorily fixed the hearing for Wednesday next.

RE TALAKCHAND HARNATH.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order with tears in his eyes. Mr. Raikes, for two of the creditors, said that this was the sixth application on the part of the insolvent. His other partners were in hiding or had left the jurisdiction of the court. It was a large insolvency to the extent of over two lakhs of rupees, and if the insolvent was granted an interim order, he would do the same as his partners had done, and go out of the jurisdiction. His Lordship refused the interim order.

DISPUTED BROKERAGE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Third Judge.)

GOVINDJI DYAL VS. DEWJI RAMJI AND CURSHNA DEWJI.

Mr. Baboo Ramchander, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji represented the defendants.

The plaintiff, who is a broker, sought to recover from defendants, who are father and son, carrying on business as building contractors, the sum of Rs. 200, which they promised to pay to the plaintiff, who, as a general broker, had caused a Hindu lady, named Kellabai, to give the defendants a contract for building her chawls and repairing another, which she contemplated to build on a site at Falkland Road, near Bapty Flour Mills. Though the defendants secured the contract through the instrumentality of the plaintiff, yet they had not paid him the amount of brokerage, which they had agreed to pay as soon as the first instalment of work and labour was done under the agreement. The plaintiff stated that he made repeated demands for the amount of brokerage, but to no purpose.

Mr. Dadachanji, on behalf of the defendants, denied engagement of the plaintiff as a broker, and also denied that the contract was caused to be given to the defendants by the plaintiff as alleged.

The evidence of witnesses on behalf of either sides was recorded, and a number of correspondence that had been passed between the parties was put in.

His Honour on the evidence came to the conclusion that the services of the plaintiff were no doubt engaged by the first defendant to procure the contract of building a chawl and repairing another originally for a sum of Rs. 6,500, which was at first intended to be taken by the first defendant in his own name; but, subsequently, it was taken in the name of his son, the second defendant, who had applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act. The plaintiff was at the time promised to be paid a sum of Rs. 200 as brokerage for the trouble he had taken and the expenses he had been put to. The learned Third Judge accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed against the first defendant, together with the court's costs, and certified Rs. 30 as professional costs of the plaintiff's pleader.

AMBULANCE FOR ANIMALS.

Veterinary-Major Mills acknowledges with many thanks the following sum towards the Animals Ambulance Fund:—

Framroze A. [illegible]akil .... Rs. 50.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—November 10.

10 p.m.	81·6

WEDNESDAY.—November 11.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	85·8
4 p.m.	83·0

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Harringdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUDGET.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra presided, and there were also present:—Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Committee recorded memorandum to the Secretary from the Commissioner, forwarding letter from the Chief Accountant, reporting that a further lot of 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper for Rs. 50,000, belonging to the 44 lakhs Sanitary Works Loan Deposit Account, was sold, on the 30th ultimo, for delivery on the 31st idem, at the following rates against the cost price of Rs. 97-13-11 23-47 per cent:—Paper for Rs. 25,000, at 102 13-16 per cent.: paper for Rs. 25,000, at 102 7-8 per cent.

PYDHOWNIE FIRE-BRIGADE STATION.

The Committee recorded letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, stating that he has sanctioned the execution of the necessary repairs to the fire brigade old quarters at Pydhownie, and allowed the Chief Inspector, Water Works, to occupy the quarters free of rent until the new quarters at Babulla Tank Road, sanctioned for him, are completed; also stating that he has accepted the offer of Mr. Aboo Baker Haji Mahomed for the occupancy, at the monthly rental of Rs. 21, of the portion of the ground floor of the Pydhownie Fire Brigade Station for one year from the 1st idem.

CARTS AND BULLOCKS FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to accord sanction to the grant of Rs. 6,875, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of the hiring, up to 15th December next, of carts with bullocks and drivers for the Health Department.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1897-98.

The Municipal Budget Estimates for 1897-98, prepared by the Municipal Commissioner under section 125 of the Municipal Act, were presented with the following observations from Mr. Snow, the Commissioner:—

OPENING BALANCE.

The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 20,75,000 after providing for all grants sanctioned and likely to be sanctioned for the year 1896-97. The details are as under:—

Estimated closing balance of Budget for 1896-97			Rs.	19,22,752
Actual opening balance in excess, of the estimated balance on 1st April 1896, exclusive of value of reserve stock, Rs. 8,766,59-9-8			"	4,25,610
Revenue for 1896-97 better than estimates:—				
Taxes and Rates	Rs.	1,56,000		
Interest and Profit on investments.	"	30,000		
			"	1,86,000
Savings on expenditure grants for 1896-97:—				
Debt	Rs.	43,000		
Other minor grants	"	17,000		
			"	60,000
			Rs.	25,88,362
Deduct—Grants from cash balance sanctioned up to 1st November 1896, exclusive of advances for Loan Works, Stock, &c	Rs.	2,65,783		
Add—Reserved for probable extra grants to end of the current financial year, including repairs to Tansa pipe line embankment, Police charges, and Bubonic Plague sanitary precautions	"	2,47,579		
			"	5,13,362
Opening balance for 1897-98, including the one lakh required by law			Rs.	20,75,000

This balance of Rs. 20,75,000 is proposed to be utilized as follows:—

Reserve balance as required by the Municipal Act	Rs.	1,00,000
To keep invested as surplus balance	"	19,75,000
	Rs.	20,75,000

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR.

General Tax.—An increase of Rs. 31,060 is anticipated from increased and new assessments on building, in the city owned by ordinary rate-payers.

Similarly an increase of Rs. 1,940 is estimated under the ½ per cent. Fire Tax.

The relative proportions contributed by Government, the Port Trust, and ordinary tax-payers in respect of the General Tax and the additional Fire Tax for the ensuing and current years are as follow:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.
General Tax.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Rate-payers	15,60,606	15,91,666
Government	92,587	92,587
Port Trust	1,43,512	1,43,512
	17,96,705	18,27,765
Fire Tax.		
Ordinary Rate-payers	97,538	99,478
Government	5,787	5,787
Port Trust	8,970	8,970
	1,12,295	1,14,235
	19,09 000	19,42,000

The increase of Rs. 14,500 under Wheel Tax and Tolls is estimated as principally derived from Private Coveyances and Toll Fees.

The increased yield of Rs. 13,000 from Town Duties is based on the actuals of preceding years.

An increase of Rs. 550 buildings and is anticipated under Licenses, (b) Streets, and (c) Land Coveyance, Music, &c.

The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium estimates an increase of Rs. 17,750 under the net receipts, for Tobacco Duty, allowing Rs. 500 for the purchase of a pair of scales and complete set of weights and Rs. 1,700 for peons' clothing.

The increase of 48,000 under Halalkhore Tax is expected to be derived from increased and new assessments, extention of special service, and the enhanced rate agreed to be paid by mill-owers for the latter service.

Owing to increased as well as new assessments and to larger consumption of water through meters, an increase of Rs. 47,000 is anticipated from Water Tax.

Including Rs. 16,900 on account of larger estimated interest realizations on the Sinking and Insurance, &c., Funds, and Rs. 20,000, the net premia expected to be received on the raising of the balance of Rs. 5,75,000 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 15¾ lakhs, the returns from Property and Miscellaneous revenue are likely to yield Rs. 50,600 more than the estimate of the current year.

Thus the total revenue for 1897-98 is estimated as exceeding that of the current year by Rs. 2,24,400.

EXPENDITURE.

The increases in different Municipal establishments have been explained in the proposed new Schedule already circulated amongst the members of the Standing Committee. All the proposals for increases in pay, increased strength of establishment, &c., for extended service, &c., submitted by various heads of departments, have not been included in the budget. I have only provided for such augmentations as I considered absolutely necessary in the interest of the Municipality on account of increased or extended service. The Health Officer, however, has recently submitted proposals for strengthening his staff, &c., aggregating over 5½ lakhs, which I have returned to that officer for re-consideration and submission along with the proposals for re-organizing the Department, to be considered by the Committee appointed by the Corpration under their Resolution No. 1440, dated 7th May 1896.

The net increase in the total expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,41,929; of this increase, Rs. 60,905 are due to provision having been made under the ordinary heads of service, principally Accounts and Audit Establishment, Assessment and Collection, Licensing Establishment, Fire Brigade, Public Gardens, Drainage, and Conservancy, as shown in detail in the body of the budget.

The other principal items of increase are: (1) Municipal Debt, Rs. 13,600; (2) Election expences, Rs. 9,000; (3) New work, Rs. 51,623; (4) Investment of interest realised on Sinking and Insurance, &c., Funds, Rs. 16,900 and (5) Investment of Net Premia on the second instalment of 5¾ lakh of the 3½ per cent. 15¾ lakhs loan, Rs. 20,000.

I have received no communication from Government as to what contribution towards the cost of the Police should be provided for. The sum already sanctioned by the Corporation for the current year, viz., Rs. 5 lakhs, has therefore been entered in these estimates.

The Joint Schools Committee has asked me to provide for a contribution from the Municipality of Rs. 72,478 for the School Fund against Rs. 59,135 for the current year, and against Rs. 60,832, the minimum amount payable under Section 120 (c). They have also stated that the Office Establishment grant should be entered at Rs. 6,024 as against Rs. 5,160 for 1896-97. I have entered both the sums recommended by the Committee. It may, however, be pointed out that, in addition to Rs. 72,478 claimed as Municipal contribution, the Committee proposed to appropriate for their expenditure Rs. 25,000 from their available balance of Rs 43,581, and it is stated that, if further expenditure is found necessary in connection with the opening of new schools, it will have to be met out of the unappropriated balance. This means an annual increase of Rs. 25,000 certain over and above the increased grant and of a probable further annual increase of such extra amount as is appropriated from the available balance.

It may be noted with reference to the large increase of Rs. 51,623 that I have been compelled to make this enhanced provision, selecting only those mostly needed from the list of very urgent works required by the Health Officer, the Executive Engineer, and the Superintendet of Markets which aggregated Rs. 2,74,222, besides other works not of a very pressing character and estimated to cost Rs. 1,63,348. Works of the value of Rs. 20,000 against those of Rs. 37,600 required by the Superintendant of Gardens have been or will be recommended to be carried out of the balance of the Garden Fund. As the estimates for ordinary expenditure generally exceeded the income, the usual allotment of 1 lakh annually reserved for such works since 1888-89, and which varied from 2½ to 4½ lakhs in the preceding eight years had to be curtailed to Rs. 71,416 in 1895-96 and Rs. 48,218 in 1896-97; hence the mojority of such important work have been put off from year to year.

The difficulty of balancing the budget estimates has by careful management been now removed as it will be seen that notwithstanding the provision of the maximum sum of 1 lakh of rupees sanctioned by the Corporation to be appropriated for new works out of current revenue in any one year, the expenditure is less than the estimated income by Rs. 15,223.

This result which has been achieved for the first time in the last 24 years will, I trust, be considered highly satisfactory.

From loan works it will be seen that it has not been intended to raise a fresh loan during 1897-98. Whatever sum is likely to be expended during that year on account of the sanctioned works, viz., Water Mains and Park at Babula Tank, and for works to be sanctioned, viz., House Connections, Extension of the Burial Ground at Sewri Cemetery, Machinery, &c., for Sectional Drainage on the Shone system, is expected to be met out of Loan and other Surplus Balances. A proposal to execute other urgent loan works, estimated to cost about Rs. 60,000 out of savings on loan works will be submitted hereafter.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 20,90,223 or over 19¾* lakhs above the minimum required by law as detailed below:—

Opening Balance	Rs.	20,75,000
Income	"	67,90,100
	Rs.	88,65,100
Less—Expenditure	"	67,74,877
Closing Balance	Rs.	20,90,223

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner.,

* The whole of this surplus balance is proposed to be kept invested.

The chairman placed the estimates before the meeting, consideration of the same being postponed until the next meeting.

After transacting some further business, the Committee adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45 °.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·999	Calm	1	85·6	57·2	68	...	0·05	—0·01
Sirsa	29·994	Calm	2	87·8	59·4	56	..	...	..
Delhi	29·9·2	Calm	1	84·2	58·5	60	...	...	...
Agra	29·980	Calm	3	90·0	61·4	54	...	..	...
Cawnpore	29·966	ESE	2	89·3	57·0	59	...	...	..
Allahabad	29·973	Calm	1	89·6	59·4	61	...	...	—0·05
Jhansi	29·986	Calm	1	91·1	64·2	49	...	...	—0·03
Jacobabad	29·994	N	2	89·5	69·1	52	..	...	—0·01
Karachi	29·942	ENE	4	89·3	71·5	55	...	...	—0·07
Jeypore	29·897	ENE	3	90·1	67·0	44	...	..	—0·04
Ajmere	30·035	C	1	90·4	58·7	58	...	...	—0·03
Deesa	29·914	SSE	5	99·3	65·0	36	...	...	—0·05
Ahmedabad	29·918	E	1	97·2	68 6	47	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·894	W	4	97·0	67·9	38	...	...	—0·01
Rajkot	29·899	C	3	98·4	65·9	63	...	...	—0·24
Veraval	29·891	N	5	87·6	69·8	56	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·988	ENE	5	91·8	65·2	35	..	...	—0·05
Indore	29·947	SSE	1	93·7	61·6	38	...	..	—0·12
Saugor	29·959	SSE	5	89·3	67·6	63	..	...	—0·14
Jubulpore	29·983	Calm	1	89·9	57·3	59	..	..	—0·24
Hoshangabad	29·975	NE	2	80·8	63·2	50	..	..	—0·31
Khandwa	29·956	Calm	2	95·7	64·6	50	...	...	—0·18
Raipur	29·945	Calm	2	89·3	64·2	59	...	..	—0·44
Nagpur	29·958	NNE	3	91·3	63·1	58	...	...	—0·63
Amraoti	29·951	E	3	93·2	66·3	40	...	..	—0·33
Akola	29·946	NE	4	95·4	65·5	39	...	..	—0 43
Surat	29·908	N	L	91·6	70·5	64	...	..	—0·13
Malegaon	29·945	WNW	4	95·5	61·8	68	...	..	—0·38
Bombay	29·890	WSW	7	90·9	78·4	74	..	..	—0·51
Poona	29·9·8	NE	6	94·0	65·4	39	...	..	—0·86
Ahmednagar	29·958	ENE	4	92·2	58·0	66	...	..	..
Aurangabad	29·965	Calm	3	93·4	64·2	34	..	...	...
Sholapur	29·933	SE	8	93·3	66·1	38	...	...	—1·01
Ratnagiri	29·882	Calm	4	94·9	74·9	66	...	...	—0·44
Belgaum	29·887	ESE	15	89·2	64·8	46	...	..	—1·68
Goa	29·877	E	7	90·0	75·4	66	...	...	...
Karwar	29·871	E	4	91·3	70·5	76	...	...	—2·02
Mangalore	29·859	ESE	3	94·3	72·9	64	..	...	—2·13
Calicut	29·832	E	6	90·2	74·0	77	..	...	—3·26
Cochin	29·820	NE	L	90·8	78·1	65	..	0·37	—3·69
Bangalore	29·911	ENE	11	81·3	62·4	63	..	..	—2·43
Secunderabad	29·943	C	5	90·6	64·0	71	...	...	—1·35
Masulipatam	29·913	NNE	9	89·0	73·1	89	...	..	—5·07
Bellary	29·929	SE	3	93·7	67·7	57	...	...	—1·36
Cuddapah	29·907	SW	L	96·1	71·7	67	..	..	—2·20
Madras	29·874	NNW	8	87·5	74·0	91	0·34	0·58	—4·54
Coimbatore	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	29·861	N	4	82·1	73·9	80	0·16	2·00	—0·37
Negapatam	29·835	NW	8	81·9	73·9	88	4·15	7·55	+0·96
Colombo	29·817	ENE	5	87·0	74·0	84	0·84	5·95	+0·22
Aden	29·930	NE	8	85·8	73·9	73	...	...	—0·05

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Ceylon, and along the coast from Calicut southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate or light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum in very large excess in Sind and at Lahore, Sirsa, Jeypore, Neemuch and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa, and the lowest 57° at Cawnpore and Lahore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Sind and at Sirsa, Delhi, Sholapur, Karwar, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapa, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (4 15), about an inch at Colombo, and light to moderate showers at Madras and Trichinopoly. The winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, and from the abnormal chart a depression appears to exist to the east-south-eastwards of Colombo or to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay. At Madras the sea is rising and, as the barometer is comparatively abnormally low in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast and at Negapatam, the weather all over the country lying to the south of latitude 14°, and also in Ceylon and the adjoining seas, is in an unsettled condition, and rain with squally weather is to be expected in Ceylon and at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The abnormal chart indicates another area of low pressure at and about Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Ahmedabad and Deesa, where also the weather is in an unsettled condition, and is likely to become cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Wednesday:—The barometer has fallen almost everywhere but, there has been very little change in the general conditions. Readings are decreasing slowly from a high pressure area over Northern India to a low pressure area near Ceylon. The weather remains unsettled in the South where pressure reads below the normal, and where heavyish rain and cloudy weather continue. Negapatam has received over four inches; Cuddalore two and a half inches; and madras, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Trincomallee, Colombo, and Trivandrum light showers. The weather promises to continue unsettled and rainy in this region. In all other parts of the country the weather is quiet and fine and the heat is excessive, except in parts of Assam, Bengal, Burma and South Madras.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th November, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·861
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		75·9
Dew Point		72·6
Relative humidity of Air		0·683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.		77·8
General Directions of wind *		NE, SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles	165

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

Rowlands Kalydor is a most delightfully cooking, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes recklest and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Clydesdale, 2,295 tons, Captain J G Sharp, will sail to-day for Havre and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain P de St Croix, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line s s Rothenfels, 1,864 tons, Captain W Tegge, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras, with the same bottom Cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain G D Clarke, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a General cargo and 15 deck passengers.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Singapore, Captain Domenico Costa, Sailing on the 12th inst:—For Genoa. Captain Armstrong Revd Lodovico Zambonelli, Mr J Dorwar, Mr B Maffesante, Mr M Pezzette, Mr O Maffesante, Mr E Fregnoceli, Mr L Pettini, Mr B E Maffesante.

DEPARTURES OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain Francis Cole, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr Cary, Mr James, and Mr Aiken. For Sydney—Major R Owen. For Hongkong—Mr J Pestonjee, Mr D Nowrojee, Mr Ardeshir, Mr Talati, Mr Kavasjee, and Mr N J Subja.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Rothenfels (s)	Tegge	Calcutta.
	Rohilla (s)	Cole	Shanghai.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Obra, St. Croix, for Calcutta, &c.
" Singapore, da Costa, for Genoa, &c.
" Kangra, Clarke, for Calcutta, &c.
" Clydesdale, Sharp, for Antwerp, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
7	Palamcotta s	Browne	Rangoon, Nov 4.
	Maharani s	Fox	Rangoon, Oct 29.
	Somali sh	Hannay	New York, June 28.
8	Arthur Head s	Lennard	Singapore, Oct 31.
	Sui Sang s	Galsworthy	Hongkong, Oct 24.
	Gaekwar s	Harrison	Newport Mow, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7.—Steamer Warora.
Nov. 8.—Steamers Pentakota, Albion and Fitzpatrick.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 11.

From Glasgow.

Australia s—9 cases whisky, Cowasjee Brothers.

From London.

Orient s—5 bales writing paper, N Cumroodin; 4 cases stationery, Morenas and Co; 125 cases gin, &c, Jamsetjee Framjee; 500 kegs earthenware, S B and Sons.

Clydesdale s—10 cases manufactured tobacco, Damoder Ruttonsee; 57 cases oilmenstores &c, Jangerjee Jamsetjee Cooper; 97 cases oilmenstores &c, A H Sidick.

India s—5 cases glassware &c, Cassum Rehimtoola; 30 cases wine, Phipson and Co; 10 cases varnish, T F Bengalee 85 cases wine and sherry, Eduljee Bezonjee; 15 cases provision, D Dadabhoy.

Carthage s—10 cases gin, Phipson and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Singapore s—35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 70 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

From Charente.

Orient s—51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 35 cases champagne, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Hamburg.

Hochheimer s—13 cases soap, Abdoolally Surfally Allani.

From Livarno.

Singapore s—10 cases wine, L C Pinto.

HIGH COURT.—November 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

5-96—Daphtary and F—Manchand Talbhai and others vs Chunilal Mansukhlal—Mansukhlal D and J.
188-96—Mansuklal D and J—Choonilal Mansukh and others vs Manchand Lalbhai and another—Daphtary and F.
602-92—Payne G and S—Bhootajee Meghajee and others vs Rajajee Tulsajee and another—Balkrishna V N R.
471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansuklal D and J and Khunderao and S.
293-96—Thakurdas D and C—Damoder Ruttonsey vs Baksh Ellahie—Payne G and S.
138-93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Ganchi Dawood Mahomed—Wadia and G.
275-96—Mansuklal D and J—Ladhu Kara vs Goverdhandas Waljee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
362-96—Thakurdas D and Co—Ibrahimbhoy Ladhabhoy Chattoo vs Fazulbhoy Jan Mahomed—Little and Co.
363-96—Madhowjee V—Dewkabai vs Jethabhai Callianjee and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

For further directions and costs on Commissioners Report.

877-70—Crawford B and Co and J Dorabjee—Mithibai and others vs L N Banajee and others—Roughton and B, Ardeshir H and D and Craigie L and O.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

38-93—Bicknell M and M—Heeralal Chandarbhan vs Sardarmal Sewjiram and another—Payne G and S.
81-93—Payne G and S—Mobachand Shivjiram vs Heeralal Chandrabhan—Bicknell M and M.
182-96—In person (a pauper)—Abdool Rassool Cassum and another vs Casum Karamsi and others—Thakurdas D and Co.
4-96—Daphtary and F—Culliaṅjee Khimjee Jairam vs Wagjee Korjee and others—Little and Co and Roughton and B.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotumdas Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
151-96—Wadia and G Framjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee and another vs Muncherjee Maneckjee Poonjiajee—Bicknell M and M.
371-96—Brown and M—Runchordas Haridas vs Madhowjee Thackersey and another—Thakurdas D and Co.
50-96—Thakurdas D and C—Rehmubhoy Habibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Mansuklal D and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.)

For Judgment.

360-96—Payne G and S—Goma Pitta and others vs Ardeshir Bezonjee Surti.

For Consent Decree.

361-95—Wadia and G, and Chitnis M and M—Lukhmidas Harivalabdas and another vs Harivalabdas Manohoredas.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

558-96—Brown and M—Rattonbai vs Damodher Meghjee.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

39-96—Edgelow and G—Moorarjee Khimjee vs Jugjiwan Mohokun and another—Bhaishunker and K.
190-95—In person—Goolbai widow vs Defendant No. 1—Petitioner.
40-96—In person—Gungadin Nepal vs Bhola Sewmingal—Sorabjee A.

Postponed Long Causes.

603-95—K J Mantri (for a pauper)—Sidic Jooma vs Balla Bhaoodin Khoie and others—Bland and N. Part heard.
89-96—Mansuklal D and J—Dwarkanath Sudanand Kale vs Munchershaw Bomonjee Chotia—Tyabjee D and Co.
388-91—Nanu N H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Kerawala vs Sonabai and another—Pestonjee R K and Sorabjee and J.
487-95—Payne G and S—Sakurbai vs Chatoorbhuj Nathoo—Bhaishunker and K.
412-96—Sorabjee and J—Nanabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H Khan.
417-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Icharam and others vs Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.
486-95—Brown and M—Bhugwan Moti and others vs Kallian Hurjeewan—Bhaishunker and K.

The difficulties which Indian Forest officers have to contend with in the matter of fires, kindled wilfully or accidentally within the reserves, do not seem to diminish. From the Inspector-General's annual report it would appear that incendiarism is most common in the Punjab. In the Rawalpindi and Hazara divisions the people seem to pay no regard to the regulations, though great concessions have been made to them in the matter of grazing. In the Khagan and Siran Ranges large sums were paid to the villagers for assistance in subduing fires in 1893, the Punjab Government being anxious to see whether good results could not be obtained by this method. The experiment was a failure, as a large area was wilfully burned. In the Siran range out of some 5,000 acres of forest thrown open for free grazing nearly 3,000 acres were burnt; while in the Khanpur Range where 5,700 acres were leased for grass-cutting only, the people set fire to the forest as soon as ever the leases were granted. Their object was to obtain fresh grass and they were perfectly indifferent to the serious damage they caused. It is remarked that "the Forest administration by itself is not sufficiently powerful either as regards protective establishments or influence to prevent fires intentionally lighted, and requires the more important backing of the Civil administration of the district clearly expressed by deterrent punishments or as the case may be by the withdrawal of rights and concessions." Both the Government of India and the Punjab Government are agreed as to the line of policy to be followed, but district officers hesitate to punish offenders severely even when they are actually detected in incendiarism. The maximum fines are seldom inflicted and the villagers repeat the offence at the first opportunity. On the Punjab frontier the most moderate measures of forest conservancy are said to be felt as a grievous burden by the people; but when every possible concession has been made to them in the matter of free grazing they can scarcely complain if they are heavily punished for wilfully firing the grass lands. More rigorous measures than those hitherto adopted are to be taken, and these perhaps may be effective in checking incendiarism, but it will be many years before the villagers will abandon the time-honoured custom of burning the dry grass and undergrowth in the summer months.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D.M.DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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RECEIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 2 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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PRESENTS.—GOLD AND SILVER Albert's Bangles, Rings, Studs, Charms, Ear-wires, Silver Filigree Work, Photo-Frames, &c., &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

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FOR SALE, NAGUR'S World-Renowned Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, Chests Patent Key, Detector Locks, Cash Boxes, Paper Boxes, &c., &c., Safes by all English and Foreign Makers. Repairs carefully executed.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold..................	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
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Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

FURTHER extra allotments of Indian Council Wire Transfers were made yesterday to the extent of 5 lakhs in the aggregate between Bombay and Calcutta at the enhanced rates of 1s. 3 5-16 and 13 32d., the highest price previously obtained for Transfers having been 1s. 3 1-8d. since last Wednesday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was advanced 3-32d., say to 1s. 2⅞d. per rupee.

A decline of ⅝ths per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 110⅝; but Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered, at 119. The Bank and market rates of discount were unaltered. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16ths per cent. higher, at £63 5-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 29 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unaltered in value at 65 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ¾ cents higher, at 4·85½ dollars. The rate of Freight of Coal from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 1s. lower, at 21s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102 ¾; with Paris Exchange on London a shade higher, at 25·21½.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,130,000 quarters, or 70,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 44¼s. per 416 lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, tone of the market firm; and Brown Rapeseed, at 42s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, including 400 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. dearer, all round, the extreme quotations having been 4 15-32d. for November deliveries, and 4½ cents for March-April. The day's Imports were 35,000 bales.

A telegram through Reuter from Washington under yesterday's date states that according to the Agricultural Bureau Report, the returns are too incomplete for a reliable report; but they indicate that the Cotton crop is rather better than last month.

In the New York Cotton market yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 8 points lower, at 8·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 49,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's arrivals to date, and those for the corresponding period in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	49,000	44,000	61,000
Three days' do.	137,000	111,000	196,000
Since 1st September	2,757,000	1,906,000	2,803,000

Nothing whatever has been done by exporters in our local Cotton Market to-day; and the Mills have taken only 800 bales, consisting of 400 old Barsee, at Rs. 198; 300 old Bengal, at Rs. 166; and 100 new Pachora, at Rs. 184-5 per candy. The feeling, however, has remained steady, with prices unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets remain in the previous position, the former having been firm in tone and the latter steady, with a moderate amount of export business passing in both; the only change in prices being in *Linseed* which is 4 annas per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-15-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	1,184	bales.
Wheat	10,932	cwts.
Linseed	676	"
Rapeseed	1,444	"
Gingelly......................	4,766	"
Poppyseed	1,163	"
Castorseed	878	"
Rice	2,504	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Business has been done for Antwerp and Dunkirk, for ready loading, at 11s. 6d. per ton; and for Hamburg, at 12s. per ton, for small lots. For forward shipment there is little or no enquiry; but about 3,000 tons of cargo has been booked for March, April, and May loading has been done at 13s. to 14s. per ton for choice ports.

EXCHANGE opened firm but unsettled at 1s. 3 3-8d. Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of business was done at the former rate, and at 1-32d. higher, while 1s. 3 7-16d. was procurable for a short time. Rates became easier in the afternoon, and not much business was done pending the sale of Council Drafts, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 3 3-8 to 11-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ....1s. 3 3-8 to 11-32d. do.
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3⅝d. do.
Credits do. ......1s. 3 19-32d. do.
Francs do. ......1·64¼ do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100⅜ for Money, and 100 5-16 for Account for 3½ per Cents; but the feeling became strong, and 100 11-16 and 100 5-8 was quoted for a time, the closing rates, however, having been 1-8th per cent. lower again, 99¼, nominal, has been the rate for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—This market has been very quiet to-day, and the following are the only changes we have to note in our list this evening:—An advance of Rs. 20, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 15, in Empress; and of Rs. 10, in Jeevraj Balloo. In Miscellaneous shares Delhi and Northern India Flour, have declined Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,335 per share.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st October, 1896, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,21,000	1,55,000	4,000	2,80,000
Or per mile of Railway	262	336	9	607
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	14,83,570	19,69,133	59,328	35,12,031
Total for 18 weeks...	16,04,570	21,24,133	63,328	37,92,031
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,23,195	1,65,775	2,816	2,96,786
Per mile of Ry do.	278	360	6	644
Total to corresponding date do.	16,18,788	22,88,378	52,322	39,57,488

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 16,786
Ditto to date .... " 1,65,457

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st October, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	6,633	2,710	71	9,414
Total for 18 weeks...	7,133	3,010	81	10,224
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year......	502	179	6	687
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	40
Total to corresponding date do.	6,876	2,533	57	9,466

Increase for the week...............Rs. 123
Do. to date .... " 758

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 7th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,70,470	2,74,968	6,549	4,51,987
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...		7,58,05

Decrease ....Rs. 3,06,067

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ELSMIE—November 4, at Simla, the wife of Captain G. Elmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARTIN—At Pooranleep Colliery, Raneegunge, the wife of Harry Campbell Martin, of a son.

WOOD—November 8, at 11, Loudon St., the wife of W. H. Arden Wood, Pincipal of La Martiniere College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EATON—NAYLOR—October 21, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. R. L. Klugh, Chaplain of Meerut, John George Eaton, Bandmaster, 29th Punjab Infantry, Delhi, to Esther Emily, daughter of R. de Naylor, of Meerut.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1896.

THE naval duel between the gallant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Captain J. Hext, R.N., single-handed, and Vice-Admiral W. R. Kennedy, assisted by Mr. Williams Cumming, of the Admiralty, fought out in the presence of the Indian Expenditure Commission, is quite equal in interest to the stand-up fight between Field Marshal Lord Wolseley and Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. W. S. Caine, Mr. Naoroji, and their aiders and abettors. It is no disparagement to the pluck and never-say-die tenacity of the late Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, that he had decidedly the worst of the encounter. Captain Hext had the strongest position, and he knew how to turn that not inconsiderable advantage to the best account. It was in his favour, to begin with, that while he has been for thirteen years chief of the department of the Indian Government which deals with all questions relating to the Indian Marine, Vice-Admiral Kennedy was only three years on the East India Station, which requires the officer in command to give part of his attention to Ceylon, Mauritius, Madagascar, Aden, the Andaman Islands, and the Persian Gulf. Captain Hext at the outset was asked by the Commissioners to explain how the Royal Indian Marine came into existence some nineteen years ago. Before that time there was an Indian Navy, which was more under the Bombay Government, than under the Government of India, the reason being that the docks and chief naval arsenal were in Bombay. Commodore Wellesley, afterwards an Admiral, was the last chief of the Indian Navy. Admiral Bythesie was the first chief of the Indian Marine, which is now regulated by the Indian Marine Service Act of 1884. A clause of that Act defines the purposes of the Indian Marine to be the transport of troops, the guarding of convict settlements, the suppression of piracy, the visiting of light-houses, the relief of wrecked or distressed ships, and other local purposes. Admiral Bythesie's title was Advising Naval Officer to the Government of India. Admiral Brent was the first officer actually appointed—in 1882—Director of the Indian Marine. The post is directly under the Government of India. Captain Hext's head-quarters are at the principal dockyard in Bombay, and he has at times to be at Simla, where he has to report to his chief, the Military Member of Council. At the present time the Indian Marine consists of ten sea-going ships, and five small river steamers, and other small craft. Three of these vessels are transports; one ship is at Aden, one in the Persian Gulf, one at Port Blair, and the Andamans, one on the coast of Burma for light-house work, one on the Hoogly, and one on Surveying duty. Of the river steamers, four are on the Irrawaddy, and one on the Tigris. Three of the ships are employed in the transport of troops on the coast of India; only three. Admiral Kennedy stoutly maintained that the vessels of the Indian Marine are exclusively employed on transport duty and nothing else. The three vessels have carried on the average during the last ten years 65,000 souls a year.

Lord Welby remarked that it would appear from the correspondence between the Home Government and the Indian Government that the Persian Gulf service was performed by the British Navy, and asked how it happens that one of the Indian Marine vessels is stationed there. Captain Hext stated that the Lawrence was built in 1884, expressly for service in the Gulf. The Government of India consider that the whole of the service in the Gulf should be maintained by the Admiralty, or at all events that the Admiralty should contribute considerably towards the cost of the Lawrence. That vessel was built to carry out one of the requirements of the Marine Act, the suppression of piracy, which is the principal business in the Gulf. When a powerful armament was placed on board the vessel, the Admiralty objected; the armament was taken out and put into store at Bombay until an emergency arises. When the troubles arose at Bahrein a short time since, the senior naval officer and the Resident both concurred that in case of naval operations the Lawrence, which is a faster and better ship than the Sphinx, would be a valuable auxiliary to that vessel, and that she ought to co-operate. The Admiralty gave the order "On no account!" In the ensuing operations the Lawrence might have been taken by a combined attack from the Arab dhows while she was lying at anchor. She presented a spectacle of a Government ship provided for the suppression of piracy, in a condition of helplessness. The armament the Government of India considered necessary was taken out of her. Though her officers, serving under the Act, are liable to transportation for life for cowardice before the enemy, they have no means of fighting or protecting themselves since the Admiralty have insisted on her armament being removed. It will scarcely be believed that Admiral Kennedy, on being examined on this point, said that the Lawrence could have defended herself successfully as she had guns for saluting purposes, and small-arms on board! Lord Welby expressed surprise that the vessel belonging to the Indian Government, that Government could not put on board their own armament without being over-ruled by the Admiralty. Captain Hext said, that under the Act, there could be no question about it; but the authorities at Home think otherwise. Admiral Kennedy spoke of armaments being put on board a vessel not under the orders of the Admiral as quite out of the question. An independent officer might commit acts of war which would seriously embarrass the Naval Commander. But his chief contention was that the whole duty of the Indian Marine is to act as Transports, though the Act expressly prescribed suppression of piracy and the defence of penal settlements. He also insisted that the Lawrence is only a yacht to take the Resident about, and that she therefore did not require to be armed. Captain Hext's contention was the reasonable one, that if armed the Lawrence because of her sailing power could aid effectively in the suppression of piracy and thus enable one of the two naval ships kept in the Gulf, for which India has to pay, to be dispensed with. The Government of India are of that opinion, and have put it in writing that the presence of the Lawrence should enable the Admiralty to dispense with the presence of one of the men-of-war. The Comet, on the Tigris, has two machine guns; the Admiralty do not appear to object to that armament.

Captain Hext very strenuously maintained that the Indian Marine if properly utilised can undertake all local duties, and that the payments made to the Admiralty are far in excess of the payments made by Australia for a far larger squadron. The estimated cost of the Indian Marine fleet in 1893-94 was 17,20,000; the actual outlay was under twelve lakhs, the difference arising from earnings by the docks for repairs of Royal ships and other work. Those repairs are charged only ten per cent. over the actual cost of material and labour, no charge being made for the heavy outlay on the docks and appliances. The Admiralty benefits enormously by having docks supplied by India free of charge, while at Hongkong and elsewhere Imperial funds have to supply them. Instead of taking that into account, India is charged by the Admiralty £16 per ton for the squadron placed to the Indian Station, while Australia has to pay only £11-4 per ton. But that does not give the full measure of the inequality of treatment. India has provided at a cost of £4,74,497, the Magdala, the Abyssinia, the Plassy, the Assaye, and seven first-class torpedo boats, and has rearmed the two first mentioned at a cost of £67,000. All these have been handed over to the Admiralty and are on the Navy list. Australia has not supplied any contingent of the kind. In addition to the squadron for which Australia pays another strong squadron is kept up in Australian waters at the cost of the Admiralty. Australia gets the description of vessels she requires; the Admiralty have sought to thrust upon the Government of India vessels of a draft which would prevent their entering any dock in India. A sort of compromise on that question has been carried out. But the question will be re-opened in 1901, when the present arrangement by which India pays £100,000 a year for the Indian squadron, plus £61,000 for the crews of the Indian ships handed over, comes to an end. The Admiralty will claim more. Captain Hext gives facts and figures to show that India ought to pay less. He argues that it would be less costly to reconstitute an Indian Navy than to continue the present system under which heavy payments are exacted from India for ships of a kind that are not suitable for Indian requirements. Another most important consideration is that in case of war the whole of the East India squadron and the Indian ships made over to the Admiralty may, and very likely will, be withdrawn to other seas, and the Indian coast left open to attack. It is admitted that while Bombay and Calcutta, and to a certain extent Karachi, are provided with defences, the smaller ports and the coast generally must rely on the fleet for protection. If the fleet be withdrawn they will be defenceless. The present arrangement is one-sided to an absurd degree. A victualling depot is maintained in Bombay for which the Admiralty pays £250 a year, by an agreement between that board and the Secretary of State for India. The land, docks, and buildings of the Bombay dockyard cost seventy-five lakhs. A dock capable of docking any ship of the East India Squadron has been recently built at Kidderpore. The Admiralty has not contributed the fraction of a farthing towards the cost of those works. Vice-Admiral Kennedy, with the best will in the world, failed to meet the force of these striking figures, or the deduction from them that India has serious ground for dissatisfaction, and a strong claim for more equitable treatment.

Now that famine has passed beyond the stage of apprehension, and is actually making itself manifest by symptoms of riotous discontent in several districts in this Presidency, it is to be hoped that relief measures carefully calculated to meet and adequately deal with the emergency which now confronts the Bombay authorities will be put in practice at once. In the narratives of Sir Richard Temple's tours, written by Dr. Waters, we find some very suggestive statements in regard to the famine stricken people in the time of the last period of drought and scarcity in Madras and Bombay, which happened close on twenty years ago. Dr. Waters says it was found that despite the best conceived efforts for the restoration of those who had suffered from protracted want, many of them sank and succumbed, and that this was a not inconsiderable element in causing the high death-rate which then prevailed. He explains that this was due to the fact that prolonged starvation produces a retrograde change, a degeneration or decay in the tissues which renders the body incapable of assimilating nourishment. Thus delay in administering relief incurs a twofold danger: the death of many people by direst starvation, and indirectly the loss of as many more by the hopelessness of recovery from a bodily condition lowered by want to a point beyond remedy. In the great Indian famine to which we refer there was an acceptance of the situation by the people which resembled that apathy which some authorities regard as evidence of their possessing that philosophic indifference to emergency which is supposed to be a feature of life in tropical parts. But this view of the case must now be considerably shaken by the turbulent energy with which people in Sholapore, Ahmednugger, Khandeish, and elsewhere have recently shown their impatience of hunger and the high price of food. In the famine of 1877 it is very interesting to note that food never reached anything like a famine price even in the stricken districts, though the scarcity was profound and widespread, and the transport difficulties immense. Here again we have a wide difference between the state of things then and now; at the present day railway communication in India is beyond all comparison with what it was then. Indeed not a few lines of railway have since been made with special reference to famine emergencies, and it is therefore to be hoped that with so many facilities for combating the needs of the moment, death from starvation will be reduced to a minimum. We would draw marked attention to another statement on this grave subject made by Dr. Waters in his recent sympathetic and eloquent deliverance on the kindred subject of Charity at the Wilson College. He spoke of numbers of high caste and other persons dying in the villages despite the close proximity of relief camps—they could not survive the degredation of a dole, and accepted starvation in proud silence and seclusion. "I need hardly add that when this dignified but at the same time sad state of things became known, the district officers showed themselves worthy of their high repute by adopting kindly and appropriate measures. It was thus that relief camps early gave place to relief works." We trust that this interesting lecture on Indian famine will receive early, gentle, and appropriate attention from the district officers concerned. The Queen has ever shown sympathy with her subjects in distress. The telegram to Lord Elgin in regard to the famine was akin to Her Majesty's attitude on this question in former times. A Baronetcy was conferred on Sir Richard Temple for his successful dealing with distress in Bengal in 1874; and it will no doubt interest people in Bombay to be reminded that when he was offered the Governorship of this Presidency in 1877, he was disposed to decline it as it was then his eager wish to relinquish the Government of Bengal and at once enter on political life in England. But he loyally accepted the position on being told by Lord Lytton that the Queen specially desired him to be at the head of affairs in Bombay for so long at least as famine conditions had to be mastered. It was a surprise to none when Sir Richard relinquished his proconsulship more than two years before his term of office expired: he had done his work here and was eager for the fray at home. Happily we have many men who will strenuously fight famine in India, at the sacrifice of political and other prizes in England.

THE hope that some amends would be made for the early cessation of the monsoon by a fall of rain either last month or this has not been realised in Western India, and hence the one chance there was for severe distress to be averted must be reluctantly regarded as past and gone. A serious situation has to be faced, and it is satisfactory to note that the Government of Bombay are making careful preparations to deal with it. By foregoing his contemplated tour, and by an intended return to the Presidency city earlier than usual, Lord Sandhurst has given evidence of his own keen personal sense of responsibility in the matter. In conjunction with his honourable colleagues he has been busily engaged in preparing a programme of relief works and of other measures connected with the strenuous battle in which they will soon be engaged. A Famine Branch has just been started in the Revenue Department. But however far-reaching the efforts of Government may be, they will not be fully effectual unless supplemented by the beneficent efforts of private citizens. Lord Elgin remarked a month ago: "Private benevolence has a long arm, which will reach further than the official one, and I rejoice to think that if need be it will be outstretched on this occasion." The need of which Lord Elgin spoke has, it seems to us, fully arisen in this Presidency. It has so far been met to a small extent by generous but isolated action on the part of benevolent merchants and others. These efforts are very praiseworthy, but there can be no question that well-organised and more general systems of affording relief by private charity are required, if the maximum benefits are to accrue. It therefore seems to us that the time is fully ripe for the initiation of a central relief fund in the Presidency city, and we are glad to be able to announce that measures are already being taken in this direction. We have only to look round upon the many charitable institutions with which Bombay is blessed to see that her prosperous sons are as a rule quickly moved, not merely to pity, but to practical aid, for the distressed and the sorrow-laden. A central fund was started here for the famine two decades back, and was most liberally supported. Since then Bombay has grown immensely in wealth and importance, and there can be no doubt that the fund now being started by residents whose names are so frequently associated with benevolent movements, will reach dimensions at least equal to those of the former fund.

THE mortality of the city for the week ending on Tuesday last is 45 less than in the preceding week. This reduces the annual rate of mortality to 37·77. This is gratifying, but it is to feared that we must look for a rising mortality, as the famine conditions in the scarcity around Bombay develope. The outlook is far from satisfactory, and it must certainly react on the public health, for certain distrcts and high prices of food are always accompanied by high mortality. The number of deaths from bubonic fever was for the week 51, being 2 more than in the preceding week.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Flora, Captain Frederick Hutchinson, will sail, to-day, for Plymouth, with two hundred and thirty ex-crew of the Indian Defence Vessels, Magdala, Abyssinia, Assaye, Plassy, and seven Torpedo boats. She is expected to reach Plymouth on or about the 10th December next. She will call on her homeward voyage, at Aden, Port Said, Malta, and Gibraltar.

Two native officers and 85 rank-and-file have returned to Quetta from the stations above Hurnai on the Sind-Pesbin Railway.

THE Transport Committee which was recently postponed, will assemble at Rawalpindi on or about the 8th February next.

THE latest official return states that, including non-working children, the number of persons employed on relief-works in Gujrat is 5,332: 570 men are employed on test relief-work in the Karnal tahsil; and relief-work is about to commence in Hissar.

SOME disease has broken out in the Dacca kheddas amongst the elephants there, and twenty-two have died. The disease is said to be glanders, but we have never heard of this disease attacking elephants. Veterinary aid has been asked for, and the Principal Veterinary Officer has detailed an officer to advise. It is a pity that a bacteriological expert could not have been sent to decide the nature of the disease.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. ALEXANDER, R.A., accompanied by Captain G. T, Rundle, Orderly Officer, arrived at Rangoon on the 26th ultimo to carry out the inspection of the Royal Artillery in Burma. He proceeded at once to Bhamo. General Alexander completes his tour of service early next year, but may possibly be promoted still sooner to the rank of Major-General.

WE understand that in view of the difficulties experienced every year both in the embarkation and landing of passengers in Calcutta, due in some degree to the uncertainty of the tides, the P. & O. Company intend spending a large sum of money in the reconstruction of their jetty at Garden Reach, where they already possess splendid sheds and a fine warehouse which has lately been reconstructed for the reception of cargo, baggage, etc.

THE Calcutta paper regrets to record the death of the Rev. M. E Mills, Rector of Long Bennington, and formerly a Chaplain in the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment. Mr. Mills was chaplain of Mhow shortly before his retirement, where he did much good and useful work.

CURIOUSLY enough, Sir Edward Walter does not prefer a total abstainer to a temperate man as an employe; but his definition of the latter is as clear as is that of the drunkard. He lays it down that a temperate soldier is: "One who never drinks anything stronger than tea or coffee till his mid-day meal, and never touches spirits at any time till after 6 p.m., (though in this particular any man would probably be much healthier if he abstained altogether from spirits). A commissionaire cannot be considered a "temperate man" who takes any kind of beer or spirits except at his meals. The practice of taking "nips" is equally fatal to the constitution and character of a member of the corps." It only need be said further that Sir Edward Walter keeps to the rule which makes the penalty for drunkenness dismissal from the corps.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

ANARCHY IN INTERIOR.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The situation in Crete is becoming worse. It is reported that complete anarchy prevails in the interior. The Revolutionary Committee will meet at Kampoi, on Sunday, to protest against the delay in the execution of the promised reforms.

SIR CHARLES DILKE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Enfield, last night, deprecated a general partition of Turkey, but if it becomes absolutely necessary to exercise pressure on the Turks, he advocated ceding to Greece, first Cyprus, then one other Island in the Levant.

Sir Charles insisted that Great Britain is pledged to evacuate Egypt, the occupation of which will always hinder concerted action on the part of Russia, France, and Great Britain.

TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

A Treaty was concluded, last night, between Great Britain and America, in which it is agreed that each country shall appoint two delegates to arbitrate in the Venezuela dispute. These four will select a fifth.

The Treaty defines sixty years' undisputed occupancy as validating ownership. It also comprises an agreement to arbitrate on future disputes between America and Great Britain.

THE VENEZUELA SETTLEMENT.

The press rejoice over the satisfactory settlement of the Venezuela dispute.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

Forty miles of the Uganda Railway have been laid, and it is expected one hundred will be completed by the end of the year.

ELECTION FOR EAST BRADFORD.

At the election in East Bradford to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Henry Byron Reed, Capt. the Hon. R. Fulke Greville, Conservative, secured 4,921 votes, Mr. Dillon (sic) Liberal, 4,526, and Mr. Keir Hardie 1,953.

THE GRAIN RIOT AT SHOLAPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, Nov. 11.

After a storm comes the calm, and so in Sholapore everything is dull and quiet after the excitement of Monday. Starvation drives the mob to extremes, but when they saw that they could not gain their end by force, they were pacified. Messrs. Lukhmidas Khimji, Virchand Dipchand, and other charitably-disposed Hindus do their best to alleviate the misery and hardship to some extent by providing grain either free or very cheap, but this state of things cannot last long. It is stated that the quantity of grain is sufficient for the present, but the dealers will not on any account lose the opportunity of making a fortune. The Government have decided to start relief-works at once. This is only the beginning of the evil, and unless the grain-dealers are persuaded to keep the prices within reasonable limits, things will go from bad to worse. Were it not for the gallantry of Mr. Thatcher, the Superintendent of Police, the famine-stricken people would have done considerable damage. The Superintendent was so roughly handled by a man in the mob that he had to use his revolver against his adversary in self-defence. The pangs of hunger seem to have driven the people mad with rage at the grain-dealers for raising the price, and with the authorities for not being able to compel them to fix a lower price for the grain. For the present, however, all is quiet, though people lament that the six men should have been killed. The Government, besides ordering the relief-works, have laid open the forest for cattle.

It is arranged that all starving children should be taken to Pundharpur Foundling Institute, of which Messrs. Lakmidass Khimji and Goculdass Kandass are the trustees.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 11.

The steamer Bombay, from Bombay, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 11.

H. M. S. Marathon, from Aden, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 10th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay, on Tuesday morning, and is expected to arrive here on Thursday morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 27-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 5-16
Bar Silver	29 15-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China, right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m of the 11th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	11	a.m.	10	47
Teheran	11	2	15 p.m.	...	15
Suez	11	2	55 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 11th November 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	..	1
„ Karachi	...	35	..	1
„ Madras	...	48	...	1

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

For the twenty-four hours ending yesterday at 10 a.m., ten fresh cases and the same number of deaths were recorded. In the Fort one case and one death took place. In the Mandvie ward three cases and five deaths were registered, while in the Bhuleshwar District there were two cases and one death. In Byculla there were three cases and one death, while in Parel there was one case only. In the hospital two deaths occurred.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE PANIC.

The panic which filled the minds of so great a part of the population a short time since may now be regarded as a thing of the past. The practical abrogation of the segregation order issued by the Municipal Commissioner, and the close of the Dewali festival without the occurrence of any of the great calamities prophesied, together with the punishment meted out to blackmailers, have combined to reassure the populace. Hence the abnormal migration from Bombay has ceased. But the stream of people ordinarily coming from their village homes to resume work in Bombay at this time of year has not yet commenced; and the people who fled from the city are not returning in any number. It is much easier to create a panic than to rectify its effects, and it may be taken for granted that the people who left the city will be very slow in ridding themselves of their fears. The prevailing want up-country, however, is likely to afford a strong inducement to return, and then reabsorption in the population of the city will no doubt soon commence. Some of the mills are greatly inconvenienced by paucity of hands, and the migration seems to have also made coolie labour less readily available than usual. The influx of people suffering from the effects of scarcity does not seem to have commenced yet, nothwithstanding the reports from Poona, Lonowli, and elsewhere that the roads are filled with people with their faces set towards the Presidency city. A careful look-out is being kept in the Mahim, Sion, and Dadar districts, but at present very few immigrants have been noted.

INSANITARY BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a time when the sanitary condition of Bombay is so very unsatisfactory, I beg again to ventilate the complaint which has hitherto been supported by the public in no small degree. When the plague epidemic first broke out in the Mandvie ward the people complained that halalcores had been throwing polluted water into the gutters, drains, and cesspools, but the Municipal executives declined to believe the complaint.

I write this to mention that the same state of affairs does exist at present. At the place I live in the hallalcore did the same thing this morning, and when questioned by a neighbour as to the cause of his so doing, he audaciously replied that he could not and would never remove a basket-load, and that he would continue the same policy irrespective of any result likely to arise from his action.

Some of our civic fathers also have recently been saying that the complaint is groundless. I would publicly ask them to satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above statement. I believe the Municipal authorities have been addressed on the subject, and it is to be hoped that the complaint will receive prompt attention.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 11. P. JAMNADAS.

THE SHOCKING STATE OF THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the "Drainage Engineer has completed his man-holes and man-traps, may I be permitted to suggest that his services be lent to the Street Improvement Department for a week or two? Some extraordinary individual who is at present superintending road "repairs," seems to imagine that if loose soil be thrown on the roads and then rolled all the inequalities of surface will be removed by the steam-roller. But it is not so. The soil—which has an occasional little pebble in it—serves only to make mud when those fire-brigade understudies, the hose coolies, pour water on it, and as soon as the sun comes up, it is transformed into dust, which flies away, leaving the roads worse than they were at first. Picking up roads and re-rolling them might do very well if the Municipality is short of money. Something ought to be done, at once too, for the present condition of the Bombay roads would be a disgrace to a Native State.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 11. A. Z.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR J. G. DAY, R.E., and Captain J. P. Brewin, R.E., are posted to the Bombay and Punjab Commands respectively.

AN exchange for a further tour of service in India between Veterinary-Majors G. Rayment and G. Davis, is sanctioned.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. J. MONEY-SIMONS is permitted to reside in India on vacating command of the 24th Punjab Infantry.

CAPTAIN PEYTON, 7th Bombay Lancers, is appointed Staff Officer to the I. G. Imperial Service troops for the cold weather inspections.

CAPTAIN H. B. WALKER, 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Lucknow, vice Captain H. Twynam, East Lancashire Regiment, resigned.

Surgeon-Major K. S. Wallis, A. M. S., proceeding Home on expiry of tour, is appointed to do duty with Troops leaving for England in the Transport "Dunera," sailing on the 20th instant.

The following Medical Officers will accompany the troops to the transport Dunlia proceeding to Bengal via Deolali Depot:—Surgeon-Major J. R. Mallins, A. M. S., will accompany the 1st Troop train and on completion of duty will proceed to Meerut. Surgeon-Lieutenant K. B. Barnett, A. M. S., will accompany the 2nd Troop train and on completion of duty will proceed to Allahabad.

THE following officers have been declared to have passed examinations in the languages noted:—Higher Standard Persian.—Captain A. G. Dallas, 16th Lancers. Higher Standard Urdu.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Duthy, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Duperier, R. E.; Captain P. T. Cooper, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant E. B. Macnaghten, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant A. D. Greenhill-Gardyne, Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant H. A. Gib, 30th Punjab Infantry; 2nd-Lieutenant J. U. Batoye, Guides. Lower Standard Urdu.—Lieutenant S. D'A. Crookshank, R. E.

The following appointments are made:—3rd Bombay Cavalry:—Lieutenants F. Parsons, W. Fisher, R. Anderson (latter from 6th Bombay Cavalry) and M. Anderson, to be Squadron Officers. 19th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant E. Ballantyne, from 1st P. C. to be Squadron Officer, vice Templer promoted. 33rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants F. Wood from 24th Madras Infantry and W. Climo from 25th Punjab Infantry to be Wing officers on probation, vice Smith and Robinson, seconded. 31st Punjab Infantry.—Captain W. Kaye from 30th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 22nd Bombay Infantry.—Major J. H. Hatcher from 20th Bombay Infantry, to be Commandant, vice Wetherall, vacated.

A BATCH of 500 native artisans and labourers passed through Nagpur on the 4th instant by rail from Bombay to Goalnddo for the Assam-Bengal Railway, where much work has to be got through during the current dry season. The weather is dry and warm. Clouds have repeatedly gathered on the horizon, but dispersed again. The fall of rain hopefully expected before Dewali has hold off, and the hope of this relief to the crop is now abandoned.

THE next foreseen vacancy for a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Horse Artillery will occur on December 21st, on the retirement of Colonel W. A. Eden whose period of service expires on that date. The command thus vacated at Umballa will probably be filled by the transfer of R. H. A. Lieutenant-Colonel from another Indian station, who will be replaced by the officer newly promoted to that arm.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* referring to the paper published in his city says:—"There are some newspapers that have no sense of responsibility—everything for a sensation and to make the paper sell! This seems to me a prostitution of true journalism. I am led to these remarks because some of our dailies are determined that we shall have the plague, regardless of the commerce and trade of the port. If no attempt was being made to cleanse the city; if there was no medical board; if the Government was apathetic and the people indifferent, it would be the duty of the journalist to point out incessantly what the inevitable result would be. But this is not the case; and this persistent cry of plague, plague, is but stinking fish, and is calculated to do Calcutta irreparable harm."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following Notification was issued as a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary last evening:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday, the 18th December 1896, at 4-30 p.m.

All Civil, Naval, and Military Officers, also Officers of the Consular Service and Native Officers of the Native Regiments and other Gentlemen at Bombay are invited to attend.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring Cards with their names legibly written upon them, to give to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before being presented.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them two Cards with their names legibly written upon them: one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Military Secretary to His Excellentcy the Governor at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to notify the same to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least eight days before the date of the Levee, after which time such notifications cannot be entertained.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform should appear in Full Dress: Gentlemen not wearing Uniform should appear in Morning Dress.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass by collectively, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the private entree will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and and take up at the East Door.

By Command,
WM. C. WALTON, Captain,
For Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's Office, Government House,
Mahableshwar, 9th November, 1896.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bombay Sailing Association was held, on Tuesday, at the Port Trust Office, to consider the advisability of discontinuing the Association in view of the fact that the Royal Bombay Yacht Club have made arrangements to carry on the management of the ordinary Saturday afternoon races for the coming season. There was only a very small attendance of members, which may be taken as an indication that there was no opposition to the proposed change. After the chairman—Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. H. W. Boyd—had explained that the races would be open to all yachts and ships' boats, even though the owners are not members of the Yacht Club, and that thus an entry would only now have to be made instead of the owner having to pay a subscription to join the Association as heretofore, the meeting unanimously decided that the Association be wound up.

The honorary secretary then drew attention to the fact that the Association was possessed of a pair of binoculars and a stop watch which were bought last season for the use of the starter and judge, and wished to know what should be done with them. It was decided that they be offered to the Sailing Committee of the Yacht Club to be given as prizes for a race at an early date, and with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

"SMALL SALARIES: MANY TO FEED."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By the publication of letters on the above subject, you have deserved the thanks of the poor and hard-worked clerks who are in receipt of small salaries, but who have really to feed many mouths. Both Government and the Municipality employ a large number of people, and I respecfully submit that if the authorities are conscientiously disposed to reward hard work, they should loose no time in considering what increments, consistent with financial considerations, can be given to servants drawing salaries below Rs. 100 or Rs. 90. At present when scarcity prevails the claims of the hard-working clerks appeal all the more strongly to humanity and sympathy of the employers. In our Municipality it seems that there is a great tendency on the part of the Chief Executive Officer to raise the salaries of the handsomely paid servants and to give them personal allowances for long and approved service; whereas there are numbers of low-paid servants who have not for years received any increments to their salaries, and when any increments are proposed they average between rupee one and five only. In very rare cases do the low-paid clerks get increments of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15—increments so invidiously made that they savour of partiality and favoritism. It is satisfactory to note that there are some Municipal councillors who object to unjustifiable increments proposed to high-salaried men: a procedure that is calculated to reduce the Municipal expenditure without impairing its efficiency; whereas by reducing the salaries of low-paid men, not only injustice and hardship are done, but discontent is produced and, so far, the efficiency of the service is impaired, and consequently the despatch of public business is retarded. The discontented employes become sullen because they find to their grief that, whereas they have been working hard a grant of a couple of rupees is grudged to them, and while their pay remains stationary, their wants increase. There are many who would be too glad to get away from the service, but cannot for two reasons: (1) because by leaving the service they lose the pension and also the amount contributed to the pension fund; and (2) because if they went to a merchant's office, their previous experience of work is different, and therefore does not go much in their favour. It is, I submit, unfair to take advantage of the unfortunate position of the poor.

It would be desirable to arrange the promotion by gradations based on seniority and merit, and the heads of the departments should be requested to see to it. Over the departmental heads, there is the Chief Executive Officer, who should look carefully to the merits of every case, and every proposal for supersession should be minutely scrutinized. I would again suggest, that in view of the prevailing scarcity, employers of labour will confer a lasting benefit on the poor if they will grant at least some temporary allowances to low-paid servants. It is gratifying to observe, however, that there are some men in the Municipal Council whose voices are often heard on the side of injured poverty and in defence of just rights.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 10. A CITIZEN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are aware that in the Bombay Presidency, as in the Presidency of Bengal, people are much distressed owing to increase of prices of grain and other things. This increase of rates undoubtedly is the result of this year's famine in India. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Presidency, on hearing the deplorable condition of the Government peons and other servants drawing less than 12 Rs. a month, has ordered, under Rule 72 of the Civil Account Code, to give them some help in the shape of famine allowance of one rupee, and at places where famine is severe 1½ rupee each per month in addition to their pay. But here the Bombay Government appears to be taking no steps in that direction for the famine-stricken Government peons and other servants whose wages are similiar to the abovementioned. What should, then, these men do and whom should they look to for help, if for these reasons any organ by its powerful voice will not venture to bring their case to the Government's notice. I, therefore, suggest that you will be good enough to take up their cause as early as possible, and will kindly make some suggestions in your next issue as will soon attract the attention of the Government. I also mention that Government clerks drawing less than Rs. 100 a month are greatly in necessity of having some help from the Government, at least this year, and therefore you will kindly not hesitate to ventilate their grievances, too.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 11. GAJAN KRISHNAJEE.

THE Rev. J. H. Barrows, D. D., who comes to India this cold weather to deliver the lectures on comparative religion on the Haskell Foundation in the Chicago University, arrives in Bombay on December 15th, and expects to be in Lahore between January, 15th and 17th, when probably three lectures will be delivered.

THE approximate return of traffic on the North-Western Railway for the week ending 24th October, shows total earnings amounting to Rs. 5,61,875, compared with Rs. 6,32,840 for the corresponding week of last year. The total receipts from 1st April to 24th October this year are Rs. 155,91,589, as against Rs. 2,06,07,606 for the same period of last year.

H. E. THE VICEROY AT ULWAR.

THE PROSPECTS OF DISTRESS.

SPEAKING in response to the toast of H. E's. health at the Ulwar State banquet on Saturday the Viceroy said:—

"Your Highness Ladies and Gentlemen,—We are greatly indebted to the Maharaja for the welcome which he has given to us on our entrance to the first State we have visited in Rajputana. It would be easy, I think, to be eloquent by anticipation—and I have no doubt that it will be easy to be eloquent when I have seen—in regard to the interest and pleasure of a tour in Rajputana: a tour which cannot fail to be interesting both on account of the history, which is to be remembered, of the scenery, which we shall view, and of the representatives of a gallant and loyal race, whom we shall meet (applause). But, ladies and gentlemen, I have seen suggestions that at this moment I ought to be elsewhere. I do not take any exception to these suggestions. I do not resent them in any way I regard them indeed as not altogether unfriendly, and I can safely say that I have carefully weighed them and considered the arguments they contain. But what I should like to point out is that it is not a light matter to set aside a tour of this description. The tour of the Governor-General has been one of his regular functions for a very long time: since the days when, if he left Calcutta on a journey of this description, he probably had to be absent for a year or so and was accompanied by an escort of several regiments. We are able now, owing to the universal peace which prevails throughout the Empire of India, and owing to the greater facilities of travel, to accommodate our retinue in a few railway carriages, and to pass very rapidly from one place to another. But I venture to say that it is of no less importance now than it was then that the Representative of the Supreme Government should show himself and should be known to some extent in all parts of the country. No doubt, as I have said, we can pass through the country more rapidly, but on the other hand there are ever increasing demands of administrative work, which tie my colleagues and myself to our office tables and to the council chamber for at least ten month out of twelve; and therefore it comes to this, that if we do not carry out a tour at the time at which we have arranged to carry it out, that tour must be definitely set aside, because as you are aware the period of office of a Viceroy is five years, and such is the extent to which the dominions of the Queen-Empress have now reached in India that it takes, a very carefully pre-arranged plan to enable him to visit part of or most of the important places in Her Majesty's Dominions during his term office. Therefore I venture to say that if a tour is abandoned by the Viceroy, it comes to putting aside a definite duty which Her Majesty has entrusted to him (applause). I say then that this going on tour is no whim to be undertaken and put down at pleasure. It is a definite duty, to be performed, and not to be put aside except for good reasons. And therefore the question arises: are there any reasons at the present moment why it should be set aside? Well, I had an opportunity a short time ago of expressing an opinion on the situation and on the apprehensions of disaster which are entertained to some extent with reason, with regard to a great part of India. What I ventured to impress upon those who heard me upon that occasion was that it was necessary to be exceedingly cool and deliberate, and not to be hasty in our judgment. At the present moment I see nothing yet to alter my opinion, and what I preach that I wish to practise (applause). Nay, more, the reports, which have reached me since that time, have not been altogether unfavourable. I parted only yesterday from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and I cannot ascertain from him that as yet any real necessity for relief works has arisen in his Province, and that means that no acute distress prevails there at the present moment. In the same way I am in constant communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, who stands in the fore-front of this battle, and only yesterday I received from him a telegram which was of a distinctly re-assuring character (applause). There can be no doubt that the advances which we have made for the sinking of *kacha* wells, and the suspension of revenue to which we have agreed, have put heart into the people, and that they are facing the position in a manner that deserves the greatest credit and gratitude from us (applause). They are industriously preparing the land for the crop which ought to be sown at this moment, and we have every reason to hope and believe that if rain should be vouchsafed to us during the next few weeks the area that will be seriously affected by distress in the North-West Provinces will be very more restricted than is commonly supposed; and in any case the Lieutenant-Governor informs me that no less than forty per cent. of the area of the rabi crop will be sown and will yield something—he cannot say exactly how much in all cases, but will yield something throughout his province. And then comes in his telegram a very significant addition for he says:—'In the other alternative our arrangements are complete.' (applause). Now, ladies and gentlemen, that is the justification for my going on tour (applause). I remember well a long time ago receiving a bit of advice from a relative of mine, one of the best men of business I ever knew, and he said, 'If ever you are put in a position to carry on a big work, if you have good and capable lieutenants, do not try to do their work as well as your own, for you may rely upon it that if you attempt to do both you will fail in both.' Now I venture to say that at the present moment the provinces likely to be affected by distress, and the provinces of India generally, are in the hands of men as capable as any that ever administered those provinces, and I think I am better not interfering with their work (applause). But I have one thing also to add, and that is that every one of these friends of mine—for I think I can claim all as my friends, and they know what I mean—are aware that if the time should ever come when my aid, sympathy and personal presence will be useful to them, they have only to let me know and I shall be there (applause). Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have perhaps to apologise for speaking what are rather matters of business on an occasion of this kind but they are matters of such engrossing interest that I felt sure you would not object. I said at the beginning that I had to thank the Maharaja for the kindness of his welcome and for the words which he has spoken. I wish, before concluding, to congratulate him on the manner in which he has spoken and on the way in which he has begun to perform the duties which fell to him as the Ruler of his State (applause). The Maharaja has found these duties to fall upon him at a comparatively young age, an age at which they do not fall upon everyone; but I thing I am entitled to say to him that he has my warm sympathy in the matter, for in that I can also speak from experience. The Maharaja has spoken in a manner which is worthy of his name and of his race of the Imperial Service Troops of which this State has much right to be proud, and I am sure that he has said nothing which he will not be willing to carry out in action if and when the time should come; and that he is ready to take the command of them in peace or war if need should be (applause.) I am sure that it must be a satisfaction to those here who have taken an interest in the Maharajah to see him coming forward as he has on this occasion. It shows that he is not neglecting the opportunities for acquiring knowledge which have been given to him, and if I may venture upon a little bit of advice as an old man to a younger, I would ask him to persevere in the course he is wisely pursuing at this moment; and I think I can promise that if he will pursue industriously the acquirement of that knowledge which alone qualifes a man to undertake all the great functions which a Ruler of a Native State must perform, and to perform them, as I am sure his abilities will enable him to perform them, well and earnestly—then I should venture to prophesy that he will rank second to none of his race in the love of his people in the days that are to come. Ladies and gentlemen I give you 'the Health of the Maharaja.'"

The toast was very warmly received.

Major Jennings, in returning thanks on behalf of the Maharaja, said:—

"I rise at the special request of His Highness to return thanks for the kind and gracious way you have drunk his health, and as I am soon about to quit Ulwar with Your Excellency's permission I will make a few remarks which will not detain you long. Since 1892, when his late Highness the Maharaja Mungal Singh died, this State has been administered by a Council of Regency, under the supervision and guidance of the Political Agent. This Council consists of Thakurs Mangal Singh and Gopal Singh, Munshi Bal Makund Das, and Sheik Wajid Ali; and I beg to express my most cordial thanks to all and each of these gentlemen for the ready advice and assistance I have always received from them, while I would specially notice the excellent work Munshi Bal Mokund Das has done and is doing for the State (applause). As regards irrigation and the impending scarcity, owing to want of rain, brings forcibly to our minds the importance of this work—I may say that in the last few years many new *bunds* have been made and old ones repaired, while several designs for new ones are now under consideration. Mr. Macdonald, the State Engineer, who has done so much for Ulwar, is quite alive to the necessities of the case, and I can say and do say with full confidence, being myself an engineer, that this State is in safe hands as regards its enginering department, while I beg to render him my best acknowledgment for the willing assistance I have received from him on all occasions (applause). I wish, too, to mention the Lady Dufferin hospital, alluded to by His Highness and the excellent work done in Ulwar by our lady doctor, Miss Dissent, who is a *persona grata* here and devoted to her work. In conclusion I have only to assure His Highness that I fully reciprocate the kindly sentiments he has expressed towards me, while I cannot but feel sad in bidding him goodbye as also my many friends in Ulwar in which State I take and always shall take the very deepest interest.

COLONEL WACE, R. A., leaves Calcutta to-day to inspect the testing station at Balasore. He returns to Calcutta in a few days, and will then proceed on tour up-country.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

ADOPTION OF RELIEF MEASURES IN BOMBAY.

IT is gratifying to learn that it is proposed to start a Syndicate to buy grain and sell it at cheap prices to the famine-stricken people in different parts of the Presidency. Such a benevolent and humane movement has already been set on foot, and philanthropists like Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.; Mr. J. M. Tata; Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji; Mr. Moolji Jetha, and others have promised to promote the movement to the best of their power. They have decided to raise large sums of money wherewith to order grain from America and other places. They expect the fund will amount to several lakhs of rupees and thus will enable the promoters to give relief to the poor in the different parts of the Presidency. The following sums have already been subscribed:—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.	10,000
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji M. Petit	10,000
Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata	10,000
Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji	5,000
Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao Makanji	5,000
Mr. Mooraj Khatao Makanji	5,000
Mr. Govindji Thakersey Moolji	5,000
Mr. Moolji Jetha	5,000
Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Co.	5,000
Mr. Bumonji Dinshaw M. Petit	5,000
Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji D. Petit	3,000
Mr. Tookaram Tatia	1,000
Total,	69,000

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

We give below reports received from correspondents in various parts of Western India concerning the anticipated scarcity and the measures of relief to be adopted. It is very gratifying to find that, amid the gloom that hangs like a thick cloud over the country, there are here and there a few brighter spots. Crops of ten or twelve annas would not in ordinary seasons afford much occasion for congratulation, but in a season when in many places crops will be less than fifty per cent. of the average value it is quite otherwise. By comparison the officers of the important State of Rajkote may be regarded as fortunate in being able to estimate a ten or twelve-anna crops, while in Dhrol, the position is still more satisfactory. From Palanpur too the information is reassuring, but elsewhere in the districts referred to below the outlook is very serious. The reports from the Deccan are most dismal and discouraging. In Sholapore a grain riot has already been perpetrated. In Barsi the situation is very dangerous; and we have been informed that some of the crops have been totally destroyed in Miraj, Hoogli, and Dharwar. The prices of grain are abnormally high, and people are reduced to starvation. The cattle are dying for want of fodder. The situation is very bad at Satara also. The reports given below are followed by a summary of a long representation sent to Government by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, which is evidently determined not to allow itself to be effaced by the new organisation formed from amongst its quondam members. We also print a representation sent from Ratnagiri asking Government to use its influence with municipalities to induce them to suspend octroi dues on food grains, and a letter in which Major-General Nixon animadverts in strong terms on the policy of Government in not taking steps to bring down the prices of grain.

THE CROP PROSPECTS IN BROACH.

In the Broach district there are hopes of a moderate crop. Fodder is said to be sufficient. The price of wheat is 15 seers per rupee. Juari can be had at 22 seers per rupee; bajri 19 seers per rupee; and rice and pulse 16 seers per rupee. The cotton crop is not at all bad, but other crops are expected to be ten annas per rupee. In Ankleshwar taluka rain is badly needed. The prices of grain are a little higher than in the city of Broach. In Wagra taluka the crop is bad and fodder insufficient. The juari crop is almost destroyed, while the prices of all sorts of grains have gone up very high. In Amod taluka, the state of things is moderately good. In Jumbusar taluka the crop will be about six annas in the rupee.

Although the official reports state that the crops are moderate in Broach district on the whole, a correspondent writes that the crop will be less than eight annas in the rupee. There are certain villages where only a very small quantity of rain is required. The produce of these villages would have been better than in ordinary times, but the previous heavy rain has spoiled all chances of even a moderate crop. The cultivators are already asking for a remission of the land tax.

INCREASING PRICES IN THE SURAT DISTRICT.

The crops in the Surat district are not so bad as to cause famine. The rice and sugar-cane crops are expected to be twelve annas per rupee. The grain-dealers have raised the prices of food considerably, and that is sure to tell heavily on the poor people. For juari further rain is necessary, but it is said that it will spoil the cotton crop. The general condition of the cattle is good, but fodder is becoming dearer every day.

CHEERING OUTLOOK IN RAJKOTE.

From the present state of crops in Rajkote, it appears that the outturn of Agtar crops will be about ten to twelve annas. Of course, grain will suffer to a great extent on account of the failure of the last rain. Cotton and wheat crops are, however, in good condition, and if they turn out good, as is at present estimated, the outturn will be more than expected. So on the whole there is not much scarcity in this State. In Rajkote labourers are not easily available at the ordinary rate of wages. It is therefore not necessary to make any special provision for them. However, the Lalpuri irrigation and water-works, which are going on at present, are alone enough to give employment to a large number of local and outside labourers, and can very well serve as relief-works in case of need. Besides these, there are other public works of the State as well as of private gentlemen in progress, and the number of labourers is too small for them. The wages have consequently risen of late, which might compensate for the rise in the prices of grain. No increase has been made in the import or export duties on grain, nor have any new duties been levied in this State.

THE SCARCITY IN AWANDH.

GOVERNMENT LOAN ASKED FOR.

The Awandh State is not compact like other States, writes our correspondent. The villages comprising it are scattered over an area extending 120 miles, viz., from Satara District to Bijapur District; 20 villages are close to Satara. In them there was plenty of rain at the beginning, but owing to its absence in the months of September and October the monsoon crops have not yielded a poor grain harvest. There is no scarcity there of fodder for cattle. Some of these villages have the benefit of the Krishna River Canal and other water-courses, and therefore they are not worse off. In 32 villages, forming the Atpadi Thanna, there was a deficient fall of rain even at the beginning. The people sowed their crops, there was no yield in the shape of grain, and in shape of fodder to a small extent only; and, therefore, the people of this Tanna want relief after a month or two. There are seventeen villages forming the Gundal Thanna. In these villages, which are situated close to the Bijapur District, there has been no sowing at all owing to the absence of any good fall of rain. There are no irrigation courses or dams in these 17 villages, and therefore the cultivators of these villages do require relief immediately save those who have got lands on the banks of the river Krishna, which overflows its banks in the rains and enables the owners of land submerged under water to raise a good crop whether there be rain or not. Thus the Awandh State has three kinds of Talukas or Thannas. The one far east near Bijapur is in the worst state. The second near the Ghats is in a bad condition, and the third in the centre between the two is worse. In other words, we have villages the cultivators of which are in bad, worse, and worst condition.

The relief which the State has proposed and has actually carried out is as under. A month ago the panic of famine made the grain so scarce, that the Durbar found it necessary to have State stores of grain at five places in the State. With the view of not interferring with trade instructions have been given to issue grain from these stores on other than bazaar days, when the same cannot be had in other shops. This has been done, and it had a good effect in alleviating the panic. The Dewan is on his way just now to the Gundal Thanna near Bijapur, by the G. I. P. Railway, to start relief-works. These consist of two roads and a tank. The relief-works in the Atpadi Thanna and elsewhere will be commenced on the Dewan's return, about the middle of this month. Tugai advances for constructing and digging wells have been applied for to a very large amount, and the same are to be granted to well-to-do cultivators. A postponement of assessment in the case of those who had had not sowing and who are unable to pay any remission in rare cases is under contemplation. The Awandh State was extricated from debt only latelyby Mr. Narayen B. Joglekar, the present Kharbari, and, therefore, there being no sufficient balance in hand at this date in the Treasury, one hundred thousand rupees have been asked from Government at 4 per cent., but if Government be unable to meet the demand, the same will be raised in the market at five per cent.

NO FAMINE IN PALANPUR.

A Palanpur correspondence writes:—We had no rain in the latter part of the rainy season, and so the copious incessant rain we were favoured with was not enough for the full outturn of crops. Still no scarcity of any appreciable character was felt, but the one that commenced to be felt in the north of India, Central India, and the Berars, took effect here. Grain, especially food grains, began being exported to those parts as traders could thereby make profits on account of the high prices ruling there. We at once saw through the danger that was impending on our territory and doubled the duties on food grains to control the exportation of them. Still the high prices they fetched in the afflicted parts remained a lucrative inducement to the traders, and exportations did not cease at all. We had, therefore, to follow the protectionist policy, inaugurated by the other States, and issue strict orders prohibiting exportation of food-grains outside our territory. This prohibition has not, however, been made applicable to the British Cantonment at Deesa, which is a part of our territory and of which H. H. the Dewan Saheb is the reversionary proprietor. This Cantonment is dependent for its supplies on the Palanpur and other neighbouring districts. The salutary and timely prohibition has greatly tended to prevent the prices going higher than those given below:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
One maund	Wheat of 40 pounds	2	5	6
„	Bajri	1	12	0
„	Moong	2	4	0
„	Udad	1	11	6
„	Joovar	1	9	6
„	Gram	2	0	0
„	Muth	1	9	6
„	Rice, superior	3	4	0
„	Rice, inferior	2	9	0
„	Chola	1	11	0
„	Goovar	1	4	0
„	Toovar	2	8	0
„	Molasses	3	13	0
„	Oil, sweet	6	12	0
„	Oil, rapeseed	6	4	0
„	Ghee	14	0	0

Some of the cultivators belonging to this State hold land outside its limits and in other territories. They are allowed for convenience sake to take grain for seed without any let or hindrance. Again, money and grain-lenders of some of them are in foreign jurisdictions. They, too, are allowed to take food-grain to their villages, which are necessarily without our limits, to afford and continue the facility for the transactions which have been taking place every year. With these two exceptions the policy of protection is very strictly enforced, in spite of all that mill and other political economists preach and inculcate. For famine must be averted at the sacrifice of these theories. Prevention of a famine is better in every respect than blind obedience to the policy of protection.

HAPPY DHROL.

A correspondent, writing from Dhrol, says:—"In some big States custom duties are leveid on the export of grain in Kathiawar, but the worthy Political Agent, Col. J. M. Hunter, advised all the States not to do that, but in the beginning one State did not levy custom duties on the export of grain. The condition of crops in one state is good—only the sowing of grains is very scanty. With a view to provide poor people with subsistence against the scarcity of grain, the work of repairing the road between Jamnuggar and Dhrol, which has been washed away by the excessive rain, and the work of cutting the grass of the meadows of Dhrol and Sarapelar districts has been opened. Up to last year labourers of other States were employed in cutting the grass of the meadows (widies), whereas this year the poor people of this State have been employed in that work. Besides this the poor people get a good subsistence, as they are engaged in reaping the harvest of the Agtar (first) crop. Besides within the limit of Jamnuggar State, which is very close to this State, the construction of the railway road is going on. Consequently, many poor people of this State are employed. Thus there is nothing to fear again as so many are employed in the construction of the railway road. It is very difficult to get labourers here, and if they are got, they charge high wages. With the assistance of the Thakore Saheb, the Dewan has taken the wisest posible steps. Every poor man is happy. On account of the good crop there have not been any signs of famine in the State. Of course, grain is dear—but the poor cultivators get a better price for their grain than that of last year.

KARJAT.

This little township, situated at the foot of the Bhore Ghaut, only sixty miles distant from the Presidency city, has been the scene of an incident which might easily have grown into a serious grain riot. The exactions of the Buniahs are causing hardship to the poor, who, living from hand to mouth, are only able to keep out a livlihood in ordinary times, and who, therefore, terribly feel the pinch when, as is now the case, the price of grain has gone up to famine rates. The discontent of the populace found expression in the assembly of a large mob, which stoned the grain-dealers and their premises. The Buniahs promptly closed their places of business, and it was with some difficulty that order was restored by the authorities before attempts were made to loot the shops.

THE PROSPECTS OF FAMINE.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has addressed a Memorial of great length to the Chief Secretary, to the Government of Bombay, on the above subject. In the course of their representation the Secretaries say:—

The time has come, when, in the opinion of the Sabha, Government ought not to delay any longer to officially declare the existence of famine over the greater part of the Presidency. According to the information collected by the Sabha the cattle are being sold almost for nominal prices in Sholapur, Bijapur and Nagar Districts, while a few hundred cows have already been sent to the local Panjarpole from Indapur and Bijapur and hundreds more are expected shortly to arrive. The prices of grain and grass have gone up more than hundred per cent; and many field-labourers have left their villages, and are flocking in towns in the hope of finding some work to maintain themselves and their families. All these are not signs of mere scarcity as some misinformed persons believe, but they are the beginning of a real distress which, according to the inquiries made by the Sabha, threatens soon to develop into a severe famine, and it would be highly impolitic to shut our eyes to these stern facts. Even where the crops have not totally failed they are barely enough to support the rayats for two, or at best, three months and the supply of fodder is equally, or, perhaps, more insufficient. The outlook is, therefore, dark and disheartening, and immediate steps must be taken on a large scale to afford relief to the distressed. The Committee of the Sabha earnestly requests that the Famine may now be officially recognised without any more delay, and District officers be generally authorised to adopt measures of relief, either permanently or experimentally as the case may be, even if some of the conditions for the official recognition of famine may be technically wanting.

PREVIOUS FAMINES.

The experience of previous famines and the result of the inquiries instituted by the Famine Commission have served to place beyound the pale of controversy certain principles of Famine relief which were doubtful or contested in 1876-77; and the Famine Relief Code now contains elaborate provisions for the organisation of large and small relief works and poor houses, for the classification of different kinds of the people standing in need of relief, for the regulation of wages and ration and for many other similar matters. It also lays down conditions under which suspensions or remissions of revenue are to be granted, or Government forests opened for free grazing, and gives directions to the officers of the Medical, Police, Engineering and Revenue Departments as to what is expected from them and what reports they are to forward to Government during the famine time. It is a matter of great satisfaction that so many principles of relief are now officially recognised and the Sabha feels that its work is considerably lightened by the codification of the rules of the Famine Relief Administration. But no Code is perfect, and this is especially the case with the Famine Relief Code, as the circumstances of different famines are not generally the same. As observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn in his statement about the present famine in the Imperial Legislative Council, new agencies of relief have also been brought into existence since 1876-77 and the Relief Code requires to be modified accordingly. It is probably owing to the same cause that the Bombay Famine relief Code is now being revised; but as the Sabha is not aware on what lines the revision is undertaken, it

VENTURES TO MAKE A FEW SUGGESTIONS

in regard to methods of relief, and the actual execution of the principles of relief embodied in the Relief Code, so that mistakes which were committed in 1876-77 and which, as was then pointed out by the Sabha, caused a considerable mortality at the time may not be repeated this year. In the first place Government may have noticed that the famine of this year differs from the famine of 1876-77 in one important particular. The prices of food grains have gone up very high on the very first apprehension of the famine, giving rise to grain-riots at various places, such as Hubli, Dharwar, Yawal and other parts of Khandesh. It is believed in some quarters that this sudden rise in the prices of food-grains is entirely due to the combination of grain-dealers, who are credited with a desire to make profit out of what may be termed a national calamity. The Committee of the Sabha is not, however, prepared to accept this view. The fact of good-grains being sold at famine rates on the very eve of the famine can be only attributed to the expected insufficiency of the stock of food-grains in the country to meet the growing demand for the same in months to come. It is believed that the prices of food-grains in the Bombay Presidency would not have risen so high had it not been for easy Railway communications between this Presidency and N.-W. P. and Central Provinces. The shops for selling grain at cheaper rates to the poor, established at some places by the local leaders or merchants, have given some relief to the lower classes, but the relief can only be temporary; and once the insufficiency of the food-grain in the country is made apparent, as it must be in course of a month or two, the prices would again go on rising and it would be difficult to purchase grain at moderate prices for the maintenanee of these shops. The relief afforded by these shops, is again very limited in its scope inasmuch as it implies ability to pay, though not to the fullest extent, for the grain purchased. The Committee of the Sabha, strongly recommends that early steps be taken to ascertain the stock of grain in the Province and to supplement the same by importing food-grains from foreign countries. From the information received by the Sabha the quantity of grain in the Province is not sufficient for its own requirements and much less for the requirements of other Provinces where grain is now being largely sent from this Presidency, so that unless grain is largely imported into the country there is little chance of the prices settling down to a normal level. The Committee of the Sabha desires in this connection to draw the attention of Government to the steps taken by some of the Native Chiefs with respect to their States. Some of them have prohibited the export of grain altogether or have commenced to tax its exportation very heavily, while others are purchasing and storing grain for distribution in the severest days of famine. It is believed that private agencies are hesitating to import foreign grain for fear of incurring a loss if the local prices suddenly fall two months hence, by any unexpected event; and it is all the more necessary therefore for Government to undertake that risk by investing their own funds or guaranteeing the traders against loss. The Sabha does not ask Government to undertake the distribution of foreign grain amongst different Districts or Provinces after it is imported. That work may in the first instance be left to ordinary commercial agency, and Government may restrict its operations only so far as to bear the risk and loss, if any, arising from the importation of grain in sufficient quantities. But as soon as any tendency is apparent on the part of grain-dealers to make large purchases and store or lock up grain in order to cause deficiency of supply and a rise in prices for the sake of profit, and there is no private agency sufficient to check or control this tendency, Government must be prepared to take steps to open shops on its own account to retail grain at the cost price, and, if need be, even at a loss.

THE FAMINE RELIEF CODE

only provides for two kinds of relief to the able-bodied persons willing to work and relief to the disabled or children of non-working age, which means that Government promises relief only to such persons as have become destitute and are willing to shift themselves and their families to places where relief works may have been started. There is no doubt that this is the principal and the largest class of people that urgently require relief in famine times. But there is a class of persons, whose income is, barely enough, even in days of abundance, to enable them to live from hand to mouth, and it is upon these people that high price press very heavily in famine days. They cannot give up their usual employment and go to relief works and the only means of saving them from semi-starvation is to make grain available to them at reasonably moderate prices. Grain-shops for selling grain at moderate rates can afford temporary relief to this class, but nothing short of importation of grain from foreign countries can remove or at lest sensibly alleviate the distress of this class. Government may in the case of its low-paid servants sensibly relieve this distress by paying them, as is done in the case of Native Sepoys in the Military Service, grain compensation allowance; but the Sabha regrets to observe that such allowance has not yet been sanctioned though the prices have nearly doubled during the last two months. After recommending the closing of liquor shops the memorial proceeds:—With reference to the relief to be granted to

DESTITUTE ABLE-BODIED PERSONS,

it appears that it will be given by starting large relief works at few selected places. The Committee of the Sabha, however, begs to point out that small local relief works are more usful and efficient for affording relief to the agriculturist population. Day-labourers may not find it inconvenient to shift from one place to another. But for an agriculturist owning a field or fields and cattle in a village, it is not only a real hardship but practically impossible to turn out his cattle and sever his connection with the village unless compelled by extreme hunger and destitution, if he at all survives the first attack of famine. The Committee of the Sabha further desires to press upon the attention of Government the

NECESSITY OF INCREASING THE QUANTITY OF RATION

allowed to labourers on the Famine Relief Works. The Committee strongly urges that labourers on Famine Relief Works should never be allowed a smaller ration than that given to prisoners actually employed on Public Works. Prisoners have only to support themselves; but the labourers on Relief Works have often to maintain not only themselves but the dependent members of the family, consisting of women and children who, though they may be employed on Relief Works, do not earn the full wages allowed to male adults. The Famine Relief Code now provides that the minimum ration excluding dal and vegitables, to be allowed to a male adult should be 16 ozs. of grain per day while the maximum is fixed at 24 ozs. per day. The Committee of the Sabha is firmly of opinion that this scale requires to be revised in a more liberal spirit. The ration allowed to prisoners in Jail can never be regarded as a luxury; and the minimum ration for a labourer on Relief works ought not to be less than that allowed to a prisoner working on Public works, that is, not less than 28 ozs. (1¾ lbs.) of grain exclusive of dal, vegetables and firewood. The punishment diet scale in jails, that is, the diet given to misbehaved prisoners as a further punishment for misbehaviour in jail, is 16 ozs. of grain and it is more than cruel to adopt this scale for the minimum ration on Relief works. As regards

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS OF REVENUE,

The opening of Government forests for cattle, and the advance of Tagai loans to cultivators, the Committee of the Sabha trusts that these provisions of the Famine Relief Code will be fully and liberally carried out this year. Grain riots have already occured at various places and it is apprehended that if no adequate relief for men and cattle in the form of the opening of the forests or Tagai loans be given, the cultivators may again assail and loot the Banias and Savakars in the villages. One of the provisions the Relief Code states that no undue pressure should be used to obtain payment of assessment from the agriculturist or no process used to secure the same so as to drive him to borrow from a Savakar or to sell or to mortgage his plough or cattle. But in practice this rule is generally disregarded and the lower subordinate officers often endeavour, through overzeal, to collect the revenue by attaching the standing crops and in some cases going so far as to deprive the rayot of all means of subsistence and support. The implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed-grain as may be necessary to enable an agriculturist to earn his livelihood and the materials of the house occupied by him are exempt from attachment under the Civil Procedure Code; and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act includes immovable property, other than standing crops, amongst the exceptions, unless where it is specifically mortgaged. This is the protection given to an agriculturist against the Savakar in ordinary days and it is absolutely necessary that the scope of this protection should be widened in days of famine so as to make it oprative and practically available as much against the State as aginst the Savakar. Where the crops have failed to the extent of ten or twelve annas it would be an unwise policy to attach the standing crops for the payment of the first instalment of the revenue and oblige the rayat to leave the village and go to the relief works a month or two earlier. The Committee requests that Government should now specifically declare, after calling for reports regarding the conditions of crops if necessary, in what case the collection of revenue will be suspended or remitted owing to the failure of crops. As Regards

CATTLE

the Famine Relief Code the committee thinks does not make adequate provision for them though the Sabha gratefully admits that it contains directions for the opening of Government Forests for the free grazing of cattle. But forests are often a long way off from the distressed Talukas or Districts; and it is necessary that some arrangement should be made to transport cattle from such Districts to the Government forests and there to feed them until the next rainy season when they may be returned to their owners. It is unnecessary to point out that during famine days provision has not only to be made to mitigate present evils but it is also needful to adopt measures for securing resumption of agriculture on a normal scale in the following year. In an agricultural country like India the saving of cattle in such dire days is therefore a state duty of the first importance. Questions have been raised of late as regards the utility of preserving lean or disabled animals; but the Committee of the Sabha, without entering into the philanthropic aspect of the question, begs to point out that if early steps are not taken to provide fodder to the agriculturists' cattle they would be rendered unfit for work by starvation. The Committee therefore, suggests that in distressed parts the revenue authorities should be directed to take steps for the preservation of cattle necessary for agricultural purpose either by allowing them free grazing in Government Forests where such forests are near at hand or by transporting them to the forest districts or by opening free cattle houses or Panjarpols in each circle or Taluka.

Gratuitous relief of non-working children, that is to say children under seven years of age, by placing them under the charge of nurses, and by the distribution of cooked food is another method of granting relief in famine times, which is recommended by the Committee. If this provision for the protection of children be liberally carried out there would be little need for proselytising charity in this connection. The Committee of the Sabha does not, in the least, desire to raise here the vexed question of religious conversions. It is now an accepted doctrine that under ordinary circumstances every adult is free to choose his own religion. Government will no doubt soon have its

FAMINE RELIEF MACHINERY,

but the Committee of the Sabha begs to suggest that the machinery of the District and the Taluka Boards and the Municipalities may be advantageously used both for consultative and administrative purposes in the matter of granting famine relief.

Lastly the Committee of the Sabha begs to urge upon the attention of the Government the necessity for the publication, in the form of a supplement to the *Government Gazette*, of statements regarding the condition of the people, crops, cattle and the administration of Relief Works and similar other statistics and information relating to famine, which are required to be prepared and submitted by subordinate officers to Government under the Famine Relief Code. The Committee of the Sabha is endeavouring to collect, as it did in 1876-77, such information about the famine-stricken districts; but endeavours of public bodies like the Sabha or of private persons cannot be expected to cover the ground to the same extent as reports made by the Government agencies although it cannot be denied that information collected by the former is useful in checking, verifying, and testing the work done by the latter in that respect.

The report is signed by Messrs. V. R. Patvardhan, Chairman, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, S. M. Paranjpe, and V. R. Jainapurker, Secretaries, Sarvajanik Sabha.

BUNNIAH KA RAJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter, styled "the Rule of the Bunniah," which you published in your issue of the 3rd instant, I mentioned that the British Government had been styled the "Bunniah ka Raj," *i.e.*, the Government of the shop-keepers, but this is a palpable misnomer as the custodians of the Famine Fund, at all events, have not exercised the foresight or wisdom usually exercised by the Bunniahs, who purchase grain in large quantities in seasons of plenty to retail at high rates in times of scarcity. Our financiers have preferred to hoard the famine fund in case it might be required in the contingency of other financial deficits. They overlooked the fact that money could be obtained at any time, as money remains in circulation and is not eaten up, but it requires a whole season to grow and produce grain, and when produced it is forthwith consumed. I do not think the managers of the famine fund have been acting too wisely in this matter. Had the famine fund been utilised to purchase grain when the famine was first foretold it might now have been sold at prices a little higher than normal rates, and the fund would have been enriched accordingly. I addressed you a letter in July last bringing to notice the paucity of wells in the Deccan, and expressing the hope that in the execution of famine relief works in the Deccan the construction of wells would be undertaken on a large scale. I became impressed with the necessity for the increase of wells by noticing that where there was a well there was some small area of irrigation. I trust this necessary work will now be undertaken and not be lost sight of by the Famine Commissioners. It seemed to me that the suggestions I made were not approved of; at all events, it was made public that the situation was not so grave, and that if the usual rain fell at the Dewalli the country would not be much distressed. But the Dewalli has come and gone, so one must now pray for the Christmas rains, which usually fall at that period in Northern and Central India, and hope that they will this year extend to the Deccan. The holding off of the Madras monsoon so long is a reminder that on one occasion I believe rain did not fall in the northern and central parts of the Madras Presidency for two years. If such were to occur again the present calamity would culminate in a catastrophe such as the world has never witnessed. I make these remarks as I do not think the critical position we are in has as yet been fully realised. In the scare of the Bubonic plague extraordinary and rigorous exertions have been made by the Government and Municipality of Bombay to stay the disease: it is only to be hoped that the famine now menacing us may receive the same active and full exertion in the endeavour of the authorities to cope with the crisis. I may remark "en passant" that last year I addressed you a letter pointing out that in the General Report on Railway administration I observed the works on the projected line between Oomerkote in Scinde and the Jodhpoor Border of Rajpootana had been suspended owing to some hitch with contractors in England. No doubt the Jodhpur Durbar has been prosecuting the construction of the line between Balotra and the Scinde border near Balmeer towards Oomerkote, but one hears nothing of the progress being made further on in British territory. It is to be hoped that the vital necessity for the completion of this line is being pushed on with vigour, as it will be when finished an artery of traffic by which Rajpootana and Central India can receive supplies. Our Famine Commissioners will no doubt see the advisability of purchasing the surplus crops of grain in Scinde to feed the rest of India, as it is stated there has been a very prolific yield in that province. I am happy to observe that the sympathetic speech made by Lord Elgin on famine has been much appreciated by the population all over the country. I conclude by observing that the chief duty of the Government is to purchase grain wherever it can be procured. Africa ought to yield large supplies of Indian corn, and Arabia both wheat and barley.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Nov. 7.

THE MUNICIPALITIES AND THE FAMINE.

SUGGESTED REMISSION OF OCTROI.

The following representation has been sent in to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay:—

Sir,—I have the honour respectfully to request that you will be so good as to place this letter before his Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council for the favour of early consideration.

1. As there is now little or no hope of an early improvement in the agricultural prospects of this Presidency, I think the time has arrived for pressing on the notice of his Excellency-in-Council the necessity there is for inducing the several Municipalities in the Mofussil to suspend, during the present season of scarcity, the collection of import duties usually levied by them on food grains imported into municipal limits.

2. It would scarcely be going too far to say that even in ordinary circumstances the imposition of these duties upon the importation of grain commonly used by the poor is, I respectfully submit, much open to objection as they directly fall very heavily upon them. And especially in hard times like these, when importers of grain have already commenced to charge famine prices, this objection becomes, in my humble opinion, the more serious, as it must necessarily cause a great amount of hardship and distress by discouraging imports of staple grain.

3. I must, however, guard myself from being understood to say that I advocate the total abolition of these duties, as I do not presently wish to enter into that question, as it appears to be quite foreign to the purpose in hand. All I venture to say is that a temporary suspension of the collection of these cesses by Municipal bodies will greatly help the poor in tiding over the present difficulties by securing for them food grain at a cheaper rate.

4. Much might still be said on this subject, but I believe I have said enough to induce his Excellency-in-Council to consider the question of the temporary suspension of the collection of the duties herein referred to.

5. Be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this letter.—I have, &c.,

P. R. DESAI,
Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, Nov. 9.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 3rd November:—

THE FIRE ON COTTON GREEN.

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 16th July 1896, stating that the disastrous fire which took place on 21st April last, in the cotton the jaithas, at the Colaba Cotton Green, has brought prominently before the Insurance Offices the danger of the serious loss to which the present system of storing cotton exposes them; that this danger cannot be altogether eliminated, but it might be considerably minimised if the jaithas were better divided than is at present the case; suggesting that each jaitha be kept separate from the adjoining one by a space of even only 5 or 6 feet to allow the fire-brigade a better chance of handling a fire successfully; that, so far as possible, one jaitha should not exceed 75×75 feet, and that when this measurement must be exceeded, a passage 5 feet wide be left through the centre of the jaitha; inquiring whether it will not be possible for the Trustees to arrange for the provision of special fire appliances for their land at Colaba; saying that the Municipal hydrants are at present between the tram lines, which is a most inconvenient arrangement, and additional appliances are much needed; that the value of the cotton stored at Colaba is so great that it warrants special measures being taken for its protection, and requesting that the plots of land, let as jaithas, be marked with numbers on the plan which is supplied every year to the Association, and asking whether any regulations are enforced prohibiting smoking on the green or in the huts. Submitted letter from the Engineer No. 2500-19, dated 22nd August 1896, forwarding plan showing the proposed fire service on the Apollo Reclamation, as arranged with the Water Engineer and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade (Municipality) and an estimate for the work as under:—

Pipes and hydrants	Rs.	7,806
Less difference between 6in. and 4in. pipes to the Compressor Station and one hydrant	"	677
To be paid by the Trustees	Rs.	7,129 0 0
Equipment of reels and hoses		1,683 0 0
	Rs.	8,812 0 0
Establishment at 7½ per cent.		661 0 0
	Total Rs.	9,473 0 0

suggesting that the work be done by the Water Works Department of the Municipality as they have the ready tested materials and skilled supervision available, and making remarks. Submitted memorandum to the Engineer, No. 3881, dated 25th August, 1896. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 25th August, 1896, reporting that the probable cost of maintenance, renewal of gear and depreciation on the proposed fire service will be as follows:—

Maintenance and repairs of pipe line, hydrants and sluices	Rs.	84
Shelter sheds, bucket stands and buckets	"	22
	Rs.	106
Renewal of gear	"	260
Depreciation	"	256
	Rs.	622

Read letter to the Secretary to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 1st October 1896, forwarding a plan which shows an arrangement of roads now in course of construction, which not only divide the plots or jaithas permanently, but will increase the modes of access for carts and also afford greater perflation, &c.; remarking that consecutive numbers have been given to the jaithas or sub-divisions as desired; that it is not feasible to arrange for gullies or open spaces between every two jaithas, but it is thought that the Association might be able to arrange this as a condition of insurance; that the long length of jaithas running along by the Arthur Basin has however been further sub-divided into three plots; saying that a system of Fire Service complete with hydrants, &c., has been designed by the Trustees' Engineer in consultation with the Chief Engineer of the Fire Brigade and the Water Engineer to the Municipality, and provides for all that is necessary for a complete and efficient service; that the cost of this arrangement will be Rs. 9,473, and the annual income required to cover 4 per cent. on this outlay, plus maintenance and depreciation, will be Rs. 1,001, say Rs. 1,000, and if the Association are prepared to guarantee an annual payment of this sum, Rs. 1,000, the Trustees will be glad to make immediate arrangements for the completion of the service. Read letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, dated 23rd October 1896, thanking the Trustees extremely for their trouble in the matter of the proposed Fire Service, but saying that the Association have no power to pay anything for a Fire Service out of their funds; and tendering the best thanks of his committee for the alteration and improvements which have been made in connection with the cotton jaithas on the Trustees' Estate. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 28th Oct. 1896, reporting that if the 6" pipe leading to the Compressor Station only be laid the cost including the four fire hydrants will be Rs. 2,285-8-0; that of this sum Rs. 677-9-5 is the difference in cost of 6" and 4" pipes (including one fire hydrant) which should be paid by the Municipality, leaving Rs. 1,607-14-7 as the cost to the Trustees, and that if one hose reel and outfit, one stand of buckets, and one shelter shed be provided the cost will probably be Rs. 841-8-0. Read proceedings of the Bunders Committee advising that as the Traffic Manager is of opinion that the present rate of Re. 1-4-0 per square yard for the season would not bear enchancement, and the Trustees having agreed to this rate for a period of three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99, it is not feasible now to increase it, except the tenants come forward voluntarily and offer to pay such increased rate for protection against fire as will make up the annual amount, Rs. 1,000, and as the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents would not pay anything towards the cost of the fire service, the consideration of the complete scheme be deferred until either the tenants raise the question and come forward with proposals for meeting the increased revenue required, or until the expiry of the present agreement, when the Trustees can consider whether a slightly enhanced rent might not be levied which would cover the charges, but as experience has shown that some protection is necessary, the Trustees might reasonably undertake a small portion of the scheme by making the arrangement proposed in the Engineer's letter No. 3180-19, dated 28th October 1896, under which a 6" instead of a 4" pipe would be laid along a road which runs through the cotton ground and provided with hydrants, the Trustees meeting the expenditure in excess of what the Municipality would have had to pay for the 4in. pipe that was to be laid for their own use, viz., Rs. 1,607-14-7.

Resolution.—The views and recommendations of the Bunders Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 29th October 1896, recommending that the Iron Merchants, (Messrs. Ramchandra Mahadeo and Co., Mr. Harjiwan Dharsee, Mr. Megjee Oomersee, Messrs. Runchordass Haridass and Vullubdass Haridass, and Messrs. Bhimjee Jeewa and Co.), whose leases of land on the Elphinstone Estate near the Carnac Bridge expire on 31st December 1896, may be permitted to occupy their premises as monthly tenants at the present rate of rent, viz., Re. 1-4-0 per square yard per annum till the 31st January 1898, when the leases to the other Iron Merchants expire, so that all the leases to the Iron Merchants may be made to terminate simultaneously as it will be more convenient to deal with the trade as a whole.

Resolution approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 26th October 1896, reporting that the Ballao "Luximi," No. 745, of Rewdanda, when nearing Malet Bunder on the evening of the 24th instant with a cargo of rice and paddy from Chaul, struck on a rock and sank; that she has been raised and removed to Malet Bunder, and that no lives have been lost.

Letter from Mr. J. F. Walke and Commander G. Wilson, R.I.M., dated 29th October 1896, reporting that they respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Port Officer, Bombay, in the forenoon of that day.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Oct. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 30th Oct. 1896.	For week ending 30th Oct. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 30th Oct. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	25	563	16	579
" " out of harbour	1	563	15	593
" transported	7	375	10	356
" attended to	2	51	2	39
" warped.....	..	27	2	59

THE Belfast *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the intelligent foreigner will be greatly aided to know where he is in England by the railway station indicator which has been tried on the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway. This is "an ingenious mechanism," in which cards with the names of the stations are enclosed in a glass sylinder, and drop in turn as each station is approached. But the intelligent foreigner need not go to Wicklow or Wexford to learn where he is. He could learn by the same means an the District Railway—if, that is to say, he did not read the wrong half of the cards, and imagine he was at the Meteor Assurance junction or the Judson's Soap terminus.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy delivered an important yet humorous speech at Ulwar on Saturday, in which he took his first opportunity of addressing the country at large to defend his decision to adhere to his tour this year, in spite of adverse circumstances, and also to explain some of his personal convictions as to famine policy.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned the long-talked of project of a telegraph office at Daltongang, the head-quarters station of the Palamow district. The line will run from Barun and pass through Gurhwa and Huseinabad, two busy centres of trade in that district.

IT is understood that the first steamer to arrive from America with a full cargo of wheat for Calcutta is due here about the 20th instant. The effect of the arrival on the prices in the grain market will be instructive to watch.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the assembly of a small committee at Lungleh, early in December, to consider various questions connected with the administration of the Lushai country. The committee will be composed of officers representing the Bengal, Burma and Assam Local Governments, all of which are interested in Lushai affairs.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces since his arrival at Jubbulpore has sanctioned a grant of two lakhs of rupees to the Commissioner of the Divison for present expenditure on famine relief. Mr. Lyall went over all the relief works and poor houses in the city one day last week, accompanied by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, the Civil Surgeon and the President of the Municipality, Mr. Stanyon, and appeared to be greatly impressed and shocked at the evidences of distress that were visible on every hand.

LIBERAL though the rifle range accommodation of the B. P. R. A. at Meerut is—and it has been considerably increased in preparation for this year's meeting, so that there will now be 54 targets available for the competition for the British and Army championships—the provision is still found to fall far short of the requirements. The entry rolls for the first entries were due on the 1st instant, and on the 2nd the Honorary Secretary advertises that the Native Army entries are closed and several of the regiments have thus had to reduce the number of their entries. One feature of the meeting will be the presence at Meerut of teams representing no less than nine battalions of Gurkhas, including the 42nd from far Shillong. In all probability post entries for the British Army Championship will have to be refused. The squadding sheets are already very nearly filled up.

THE mortality tables for the N. W. Provinces during the month of May of last year are particularly interesting at the present moment, inasmuch as they seem to have a distinct bearing on the question of how scarcity affects the vitality of the people. With the exception of one or two isolated districts, which may be left out of the account, the distress of last spring and summer was confined to the Allahabad Division. In that Division the worst districts were Banda, Allahabad and Jhansi. The pinch commenced to make itself felt in the early spring when it became evident that the *rabi* harvest was going to be a failure, and reached its climax in the end of May and beginning of June. With the first rainfall in the middle of June, the numbers on the relief works began rapidly to melt away back to the fields, and by the middle of July the distress for the time being was over. May, therefore, was the month of most severe pressure. Looking now to the mortality figures we find that the total deaths in the Division in May amounted to 24,218, whereas in May 1895 they were no more than 11,798. This doubling of the death-rate over a population of several million souls is a fact sufficiently ominous to arrest the attention at once, but it cannot be put down in whole to local conditions. May of 1896 was very much more unhealthy than May of 1895 over the whole Provinces, the total mortality of the first being 144,307 as against 111,538 of the second.

SEVERAL changes will take place shortly in the Burma Commission. Mr. Burgess, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, returns from leave and resumes office, relieving Mr. Copleston, who becomes Commissioner of Tenasserim. Mr. Hall is returning to Rangoon as President of the Municipality. Mr. Adamson, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, goes on leave, and Mr. Thirkell White, who soon returns from leave, succeeds him. Mr. Buckle, Additional Sessions Judge of Pegu, has just returned from furlough and resumes his post, Colonel Cresswell going as Sessions Judge, Irrawaddy. Mr. G. W. Dawson has been appointed Assistant Secretary to Government, *vice* Mr. Taw Sein Kho, who goes to China on leave.

TRULY, exclaims the *Pioneer*, Thomas Atkins has fallen on good times now, while the lot of the company officer is, in comparison, growing less happy. Not long ago, a British soldier died from the effects of choking through bolting too large pieces of food; the usual reports having been made to Headquarters, the verdict of the supreme authority in the Command came back to the effect that the sad event showed a laxity of supervision on the part of the company officer. Supervision of what? The man's throat? The size of the pieces of food he put in his mouth at a time? His back teeth? But what is he to supervise next?

MR. J. A. BOURDILLON, Officiating Commissoner, Patna Divison, takes eight months' fourlough in March next.

SYLHET correspondents all tell the same tale of a regular drought, and the tea season is closing rapidly.

SIR WILLIAM HUDSON and Captain Petley are both recovering from their recent severe illnesses.

THE provision of a good water-supply to Amritsar, it is understood, had a last come within measurable distance of realisation. After much discussion and consideratiun of many reports by sanitary authorities as to which would be the best source of supply, the Bari Doab Canal, the river Ravj, the Beas or wells, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, we hear, has given his voice in favour of the last. Wells sunk in the vicinity of the one made to experiment with—so, sanitary reports show—are likely to afford a purer water-supply than could be reckoned on from the canal or from either of the rivers: and as the expense of obtaining the supply from wells is very much cheaper than that of taking it from any of the other sources mentioned, the Municipal Committee are being advised to adopt that scheme.

OWING to the prevailing scarcity in the Punjab, it has now been finally decided to postpone all native cavalry reliefs in the Command till further orders. Field and Mountain Batteries of Artillery will march as arranged. Orders for the other branches will be subsequently issued. The proposed concentration of troops at Hartipur has been abandoned.

THE selections of Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors for the Royal Horse Artillery in the recent rapid run of vacancies, resulted almost identically as forecast by us three months ago. Three qualified Lieutenant-Colonels appear to prefer their present commands in Field and Garrison Artillery at Home to Eastern Commands in Horse Artillery.

THERE is a pleasing irony in a recent Indian Army Order, on the subject of fire discipline. After clearly indicating in a few words the scope of "fire discipline," the Order goes on to observe that chief umpires and commanding officers cannot be held to be correct in reporting on any manœuvres or field days when they assert that "sights were not set to the correct elevation, but fire discipline was good."

THE members of the Rawalpindi Bar Association together with the non-associated members of the local Bar, passed a resolution on the 4th instant, by which each member undertook not to appear, plead or act in the court of a certain magistrate. The members of the Bar also waited on and had an interview with the Divisional Judge on the subject, which will doubtless be brought to the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor when he visits Rawalpindi next week.

SHOULD it be found necessary to start it as a railway relief-work, it is understood that the Ghaziabad-Morodabad survey is likely to be one of the first schemes to be commenced. Mr. Wolly Dod, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, has been appointed to take charge of the survey of the line from Delhi to Agra.

THE wisdom of introducing the new gaiter (for every branch of the artillery except garrison) without any extended trial prior to adoption, seems to our service contemporary questionable. Infinitely less unsightly than the puttee, and comfortable for short and quiet work, the gaiter may very possibly be found liable to shift and to cut the ankle, and to prove generally rather untractable under the strain of protracted wear under service conditions.

THE Madras Government order relating to the Moplah outbreak just published, contains the reports of the Special Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Police, the Collector of Malabar, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Special Assistant Magistrate of Malabar. The Special Commissioner justifies the firing by the military on the fanatics at Manjeri Temple, and says the outbreak sprang from fanaticism which the landlord and tenant legislation cannot affect. The fining policy of the Government had nothing to do with the outbreak. As for remedial measures, he suggests the extension of the education of the Moplahs as far as possible and the opening of good roads or paths: that a workable scheme of State-aided emigration whereby a few thousands of jungle Moplahs might be shipped to the straits of Penang and elsewhere would be a splendid thing for the distributed tract, and lastly that the Collector should be invested with powers to grant permanent leases for farming home-steads on waste lands. The Government in the order says that fanaticism, coupled with poverty and the absence of education and civilzation mainly caused the rising. The action of the Collector and military at Manjeri is upheld. Fines are not imposed on the disturbed tracts, as this would add to the poverty of the people. The revision and tenures of Malabar are referred to the Revenue Board, and the question of education to the Director of Public Instruction. The opening of good roads meets with the approval of Government. Some proposals for improving the special and reserve police are sanctioned. Thanks are given to the various officers concerned in quelling the outbreak, and rewards to the police.

A STEADY increase is taking place in the gross earnings of the Government Passenger and Bullock Train services on the Simla-Kalka road. There has always been a loss in the maintenance of mail service which, however, is yearly showing a considerable diminution in consequence of the profits made in the two other services. In 1892-93 the loss amounted to Rs. 71,000; in 1895-96 it was a little over Rs. 22,000 only. Forty-seven thousand tongas were used to carry the Mails up and down during 1895-96, to the Mail service was worked at an average cost of but Rs. 5 per tonga.

BY a curious coincidence the three Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab from 1887 to the present year, have each, in turn, been British Residents of Mysore and Chief Commissioners of Coorg. Sir James Lyall was in that position in 1887 when he succeeded Sir Charles Aitchison, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick succeeded Sir Charles Bernard in Mysore temporarily before Sir James Lyall, and now Mr. Mackworth Young succeeds Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in the Punjab. The Mysore Residentship would seem to be a sort of stepping-stone to the Punjab Lieutenant-Governorship.

THE second Punjab Provincial Conference met at Amritsar on Wednesday and Tuesday last, under the Presidehcy of Lala Murli Dhar, a pleader of Umballa: but, boys included—of whom there were a majority, the audience numbered only some sixty or seventy in all. The only new resolution, urging the necessity of Government measuaes to cope with the existing distress, has, it need hardly be said, been already anticipated by the Provincial authorities.

PEOPLE who feel viciously disposed towards the Financial Department for having docked the value of their savings by the roduction of the rate of interest on the public debt may find some consolation in reflecting that the Goveanment does not escape altogether unscathed itself from the process. If it pays away less it also receives less from its lieges in the way of income-tax. In the yearly income-tax report for the N.-W. Provinces it is noticed that the realisations under Interest on Securities shows a drop of Rs. 11,223 "due to a decrease by nearly 4 crores in the amount of securities, chiefly those of the Government of India." "Apparently," continues the report, "a reduction of interest on Government promissory notes and a rise of primium in its market price have induced many holders of such securities to sell them and invest the proceeds at better interest." One could wish that the author of the report had gone on to unfold the means by which this operation is effected. To sell out of a low profit stock and get into a better one is an excellent thing to do if you only know how to do it: but it seems to be just what society in the mass finds difficult, to judge by the general mourning over the depreciation of funded incomes. When consols get to 113 and 3 per cent. Indian paper to 108 there is of course an inducement to holders to realise: but sellers imply buyers, and these prices themselves prove that buyers are eager. The 90 odd crores of Indian Government paper after all must be held somewhere: and if there has been a great decrease in the amount rated for income-tax provincially, it seems only explicable on the supposition that the fortunate holders in the North-West have been able to unload upon those of other Provinces. If this is the case one could understand that the income returns of the places to which the paper went might show a falling off, but why should this phenomenon be visible here where according to the official hypotesis the holders having been parting with Government paper and "investing the proceeds at better interest?" One might accept this as an explanation of a rise in the collections, but how can it be considered as an explanation of the fall?

IT is scarcely more than three years ago, writes the Allahabad paper, since the most alarming reports reached us as to the accumulation of silt on the Sirhind Canal in the Punjab. The gloomiest views were entertained, even by hydraulic engineers of known ability and experience, and it was confidently asserted that it would be found impossible to keep the canal open at all during the kharif, whilst it was also feared that even the rabi area would be sensibly affected. In short, it was generally surmised that this great work on the construction of which nearly 2¼ crores had been expended, would turn out to be a costly failure. It is hardly too much to say that in the spring of 1893 the Chief Engineer of Irrigation in the Punjab stood almost alone in taking a more hopeful view of the situation, and in maintaining that there was absolutely no reason for apprehension as regarded the future, provided only that the measures recommended by him were adopted. It is extremely satisfactory, therefore, especially at a time like the present when the country is suffering from such severe drought, to learn that this sanguine view has been abundantly proved to be correct. The Sirhind Canal was constructed to pass 6,000 cubic feet per second; during the past kharif not only has this maximum supply been carried with ease, and with but very few closures, but at times a volume quite 30 per cent. in excess of this quantity—or nearly 8,000 cubic feet per second—has been passed down the channel. The area irrigated during the past kharif has reached a total of 300,000 acres as compared with 172,000 acres, the previous maximum record for that crop. The rabi which was reaped last April exceeded 500,000 acres, thus making a total for these two succeeding crops of over 800,000 acres, or 50,000 acres in excess of the figure which had always been considered to be the maximum ever likely to be attained in any year. As the area of the rabi crop now being sown bids fair to exceed even that of last year, it is possible to form some idea of the value of this great irrigation scheme at the present crisis; for, even at a very low estimate, the additional food-supply rendered available during these three harvests cannot, it is believed, amount to less than three hundred thousand tons, or, say, sufficient to keep 900,000 people from starving for a whole year.

DAIVADNYA CASTE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read the report of the meeting in connection with the Daivadnya Caste Fund, held in Madhavsett Lane, on the 8th instant, which appeared in your issue of the 9th instant. It contains mis-statements of facts and important omissions as would entirely change the aspect of the whole report probably supplied to you and to your contemporary.

In the first instance, Mr. Babajee Cashinathjee is styled as the vice-president of the fund. As a matter of fact, Mr. Babajee's office expired eighteen years ago, which was frequently pointed out. In consonance therefore, with the established practice with regard to public meetings, the chairman's nomination should have been proposed and seconded in the regular course. As soon as the chairman took his seat, of course, under strong protest, by far the most important proposition relating to the validity of some of the requisitionists being *bona fide* subscribers in their own rights was not allowed to be raised before the meeting. Unfortunately the chairman was but a tool in the hands of a member, whose proposal to the chair in the form of an amendment at the previous gathering was strongly opposed by the number of the caste then present, and resulted in its dissolution in confusion. It is a bold venture to say that a member commenced reading printed matter when he was actually raising a point of order on which depended the future proceedings. A great deal of correspondence has passed between a body of upwards of 200 members and the requisitionists who claim to be subscribers, and the question should have had precedence over other propositions. This was not done, and a determined resistance was shown by not allowing the speaker to proceed, and the aforesaid member stopped him. The idea was very much resented by the major portion of the members then present. Several other irregularities of the proceedings were brought to the notice of the members then present, but were not attended to.

The irregularity and the unbusinesslike manner in which the proceedings were carried on so much dissatisfied the large number of subscribers and the members of the community, that in view to peace and order they had no other alternative but to leave the place after entering a strong protest. It is curious that this important incident does not find place in the report. What passed after myself and the major portion of the meeting left, I cannot positively say, but if my information be correct, the remaining proceedings were conducted in a manner unknown to justice and fairplay and most unsatisfactory to parties concerned. Since retiring the dissentients immediately held a special meeting within a couple of hours to sign a formal protest, which I expect is in the hands of the requisitionists by this time. With these observations I will leave you and your readers to form their own opinion of the meeting.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 11. A MEMBER PRESENT.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Palmer, Capt. Bo, R A, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

NOVEMBER 11.

Saunders, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.

Symons, Brig-Genl, Punjab, Comdg Sirhind Dist, to rejoin, to Umballa.

Sandys-Lumsdaine, Capt, Bengal, High L I, from leave, to Cawnpore.

Scrase-Dickins, Capt, Bengal, High L I, from leave, to Cawnpore.

NOVEMBER 11.

Adams, Vety-Lt-Col, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Kirkee.

Heath, 2nd Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 14th instant at 5-45 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress:—Review order.—Khaki.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Company.—No. 4081 Vol. R. W. Steid.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 o'clock this morning.

Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on the 15th instant.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying Drill at the Fort Head-quarters, at 8-45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m. to-day.

2. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 14th instant at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m. for Company drill.

Dress:—Drill order without putties.

Recruits who have not yet received uniforms will parade in plain clothes. Arms will be issued at 4-30 p.m. from the Fort Head-quarters. Members of No. 2 Company who intimate to Head-quarters their intention of attending the parade can get their proper arms. Arms of No. 11 Company are being issued daily from 10 to 1.

3. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 9th instant.—Gr. A. Trump.

4. Leave of absence for 6 months has been granted to Gr. A. E. L. Mapp, and to Gr. Rean for one month from this date.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

Panjab Gazette, November, 5.

Mr R Love, Offg Depy Commr of Gurdaspur, is transferred in the same capacity to Kohat, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 26th Oct. 1896, relieving Capt C B Rawlinson, proceeding on leave.

Capt C S DeButts Martindale, Offg Divisional Judge, Umballa, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Oct, 1896.

Mr F A Robertson, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Umballa, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st of Oct, 1896, vice Capt C S DeButts Martindale, proceeding on furlough.

Lient C H Buck, 6th Beng Cavy, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission, is appointed an Asst Commr of the 3rd grade and posted to Gurdaspur, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 28th of Oct, 1896.

The Rev W B Handford, M A, Chaplain of Mooltan, is appointed Chaplain of Rawalpindi with effect from such date as he may relieve the Rev J Moulson, M A, proceeding on furlough.

Upon his services being replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, the Rev R A Storrs, B A, is appointed Chaplain of Mooltan, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Mr A H Close, Dist Supt of Police, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 25th Oct 1896 on return from the furlough granted in Punjab Govt Order No 2, dated the 8th Jan 1895, and No 16, dated the 13th March 1896, is posted to the Peshawar Dist.

Mr H A Close, Dist Supt of Police, Peshawar, is, on relief by Mr A H Close, transferred to the Shahpur Dist.

Mr A H Wilkin, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Shahpur, is, on relief by Mr H A Close, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Lahore Dist.

Mr H W Jackson, Dist Supt of Police, is, on return from the privilege leave granted in Punjab Govt Order No 126, dated the 3rd Nov 1896, reposted to the Delhi Dist.

Mr H S Dunsford, Dist Supt of Police, is, on relief by Mr H W Jackson, transferred from the Delhi to the Umballa Dist.

Mr G A Rundle, Dist Supt of Police, is, on relief by Mr H S Dunsford, transferred from the Umballa to the Montgomery Dist.

Mr H V B Scott, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Montgomery, is, on relief by Mr G A Rundle, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Rawalpindi Dist.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 28th Oct 1896, in the vacancy caused by the supeanuation of Mr J T Christie, C I E, Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade:—Mr J G Allsop, Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade; Mr D E McCracken, Dist Supt of Police, to be a Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, and to remain seconded while employed under the Govt of India; Mr G A St B Browne, Dist Supt of Police, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade; Major C G F Fagan, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, to be a Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, and to remain seconded while employed under the Govt of India; Mr J P Rawlins, Dist Supt of Police, from the 4th to the 3rd grade; Mr J D C W Bean, Dist Supt of Police, from the 5th to the 4th grade; Mr H A Close, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st class, 1st grade to be a Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade; Mr H G FitzGerald, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st class, from the 2nd to the 1st grade; Mr H L Williams, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st class, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Orient s—180 bales wool and 275 bales goat hairs, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 30 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co; 45 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 20 bales goat hair and 6 bales wool, Muncherjee Shapurjee; 15 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 5 bales wool and 1 bale goat hair, J Kurmally; 50 bales wool, Ruttonsey Nanjee; 80 bales wool, Ally Mahomed Latiff.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—1 bale hide, Owen and Okell; 15 bales skins and 5 cases indigo, The South Indian Export Co; 225 cwt coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 100 cwt coir yarn and ropes, D Maneckjee and Co; 4 hogsheads chutney, M M Poonjiajee; 52 cwt gum, Eugine Meiffre; 95 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 165 cwt olybanum, Allybhoy Chagbanee and Co; 8 pots mazina oil, Fazul Noor Momed; 40 bales coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 60 bales skins and hides, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 65 cwt gum, Laljee Ladha; 13 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Locksley Hall s—1,004 cwt rapeseed and 4,420 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Algeria s—270 cwt coiryarn, L Maneckchand; 10,000 cwt castorseed, 8,003 cwt gingellyseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—8 cases woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clydesdale s—2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

Den of Airlie s—174 bales hemp, John L Kirsten and Co; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 111 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 49 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 262 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 91 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

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"When this reaches you," writes a Rome correspondent, "the Princess Helene of Montenegro will be going through the ceremony of renouncing the religion of her native country and embracing that of her future husband. The ceremony is touching and solemn. The priest, clothed in the gorgeous vestments of his office, receives the Princess, seated in the *faldistorium* at the door of the temple, where she kneels, dressed in white, while she professes the creed, which is that of the Anglican Church. The priest then makes the sign of the cross over her, and proceeds to the alter, followed by the clergy of the Church and the choir, in clouds of incense, and to the solemn strains of the organ, where he again seats himself in the *faldistorium*, the neophite kneeling on the lowest step, repeating again the creed. This done, the Princess rises and kneels before him and receives his blessing. After this the priest rises and recites an *oremus* before the altar, returning thanks for a soul having been saved from hell. The music then breaks out, and all is joy and gladness."

It is a novel idea to introduce sculptured portraits of modern statesmen and politicians into ecclesiastical architecture. There is, however, an example of this novelty to be seen at St. Giles's Church, Camberwell. Instead of the conventional Gothic grotesque heads and figures the sculptor has utilised Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and others whose names and reputations belong to the present generation. The present Prime Minister is not treated so kindly as Mr. Gladstone, for he is displayed with the ears and legs of a dog, whilst the latter bears wings. Close by Mr. Gladstone appears the late Mr. Bradlaugh, with a pair of horns on his head and a hump on his back. Possibly the sculptor artist was a Radical, and was only allowed to put the wings on the great Liberal statesman on condition of using Mr. Bradlaugh as an antithesis. John Bright and Lord Randolph Churchill also figure, the latter with wings but with his mouth open, probably to indicate the power of his speech. This idea opens up a new field to Church architects, but it seems a little hard on contemporary or recent public men to utilise them in this way.

What an indefatigable worker Mr. Baring-Gould is! He is at present busy with a new serial for the *Sunday Magazine*, the first instalment of which will appear in the January number of that periodical. His intention is to take his readers back to the early days of Christianity, and to give them a sketch of Church life in primitive times. The scene will be laid in Nimes at the beginning of the third century. For the same magazine Miss Annie E. Holdsworth has written a story which is a study in the character of the modern woman.

"I come to you as a Yorkshireman," said Mr. Asquith at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, "to show my great interest in this great institution, and to appeal for better support for it." Glancing at the growth of education in this country, in the extension of primary schools, the awakened energy in our grammar schools, and the provision, still inadequate though it was, for technical instruction, he urged the claims to more generous and continuous support of the University Colleges which have grown up in our large centres of industry. Whilst pleading the claim of those colleges to a larger share out of the gigantic sums raised by taxation, he advised that they should not rely on Government alone, but should seek to wipe out the debt and to raise at least the nucleus of a permanent endowment. Matthew Arnold said that our ancient Universities and Colleges weave a spell over the imaginations of those who are trained within their walls. A fresh institution lacked that incommunicable fascination. But that was only part of the charm of college life. There was a charm which was hardly ever experienced in after life, and it was because for the first time they entered into collision of mind with mind, because they were engaged in rivalries which left no trace of bitterness afterwards. It was because they breathed and moved in an air as of an intellectual commonwealth. This was what the University College was in its essence.

While the whole nation is celebrating the anniversary of Nelson's last and greatest victory, Burnham Thorpe, the little Norfolk village in which he was born, is endeavouring to secure for itself a little attention from the admirers of its greatest son. [illegible] himself, after receiving his fatal wound, expressed a wish to be buried in Burnham Thorpe church-yards by the side of his father and mother, "unless the King should order otherwise"; and his fond remembrance of his native village was shown by the saying, recorded in Duncan's life of the admiral, when going into action at Trafalgar:—"This is the happiest day of my life. It is a happy day, too, for Burnham Thorpe, for it is the day of their fair."

It will be news to many to learn that the Prince of Wales is a very expert shoemaker. A contributor to the November *Woman at Home* supplies the information, adding that this was a particular handicraft which the Prince chose to learn when a boy, the Queen and Prince Consort having made it a rule that each of the Princes should receive a thoroughly practical training in some trade. They were allowed to choose the one which they like best. It is said that the Prince has worn shoes of his own make which were the envy of every gentleman who saw them, and that he did not forget to name the maker. His own knowledge makes him an expert judge of other people's work, and he will at once detect slipshod or inferiorly made goods, should such be sent to him.

In January, 1895, Mr. Stead began to publish in Borderland his famous "Letters from Julia," an inhabitant of the spirit world. The communications attracted a good deal of attention, but for nearly a year past he discontinued the practice of automatic writing by which they reached him. His health having however, been now much improved, he recommenced the automatic writing last month, Julia coming up to the scratch without any hesitation. He tells us that after the usual friendly and personal communications written automatically with his hand and purporting to proceed from the spirit maiden, he asked her if she would resume the letters on "Life on the Other Side," which had been begun. She at once assented, and the result can be seen in the number of Borderland just issued.

We have not space for long extracts from "Julia's" letters. She thinks there are many things on wnich it is possible to "widen the chinks," but the gist of her message to the world appears to be "more time to think." Here is one extract:—What we wish most to say to you is that you should endeavour to resume the Habit of Contemplation. You are all too much hurried. You are all getting to be too busy. How do you think that you are to keep the door open between you and Him who is Love unless you have at least some moments in the day when you can be alone with Him, and with us? Oh, my friend, when we see you absorbed day by day, and far into the night, over the things of your life, being so preoccupied that no voice from the Other Side can reach your ears, what chance have you to grow in the knowledge of the Spirit? About as much as a girl dusting out a boarding-house in a hurry has of learning the higher mathematics. Oh, my friend, what the world needs is an arrest of this fretful fever about trivial things which perish with the using. "What the age needs," Julia adds, "is time to think, time to meditate, time to pray, time, in short, for the Divine and the Eternal." Sentiments that are not very original, it must be said.

Mr. Stead anticipates the usual criticisms that these communications emanate from his own subconsciousness, but to those who scout the hypothesis of an invisible Intelligence not himself communicating through automatic handwriting, he says that if the message emanates from himself it is from a part of himself of which he has no direct-consciousness. "It would almost be as interesting to me," he adds, "to make the acquaintance in this way of the ideas of my Subconscious Self as it is to communicate with a Spirit who has passed beyond. For who knows what marvellous potentialities lie latent in this strange new Self, which differs so much from the Conscious Self? Surely the Subconscious Self, if it be all that Mr. Hudson claims for it, is as worthy of investigation as any spirit that ever returned from over the Border."

The Rev. H. E. Bottomley, a local Congregational minister, yesterday told the School Board of Coventry a curious story by way of illustrating the state of Scriptural knowledge among school children. A lad in one of the Coventry Board schools was asked who wrote the Psalms, and he answered "Mr. Farrar" (meaning the Vicar of St. Thomas's, Coventry, who is a son of the Dean of Canterbury). Mr. Bottomley said he wished some of his Sunday scholars had as high an opinion of him as that boy had of his clergyman. Mr. Farrar, who is on the School Board, was present at the meeting when the story was told.

Imperial after-dinner speeches in Germany must not be adversely criticised in the press. This is a lesson which the Kaiser means to convey to Baron von Lutzow, who, it seems, took it upon himself to comment on the oratory which followed the recent dinner at Breslau. As is generally known, the Kaiser attaches sacred importance to his own after-dinner speeches, and it is on this account that the luckless scribe has been arrested for libelling Count Eulenburg, the Lord Chamberlain. The alleged libeller was at one time lieutenant in the Prussian Army, but his ardour was greater for the pen than the sword.

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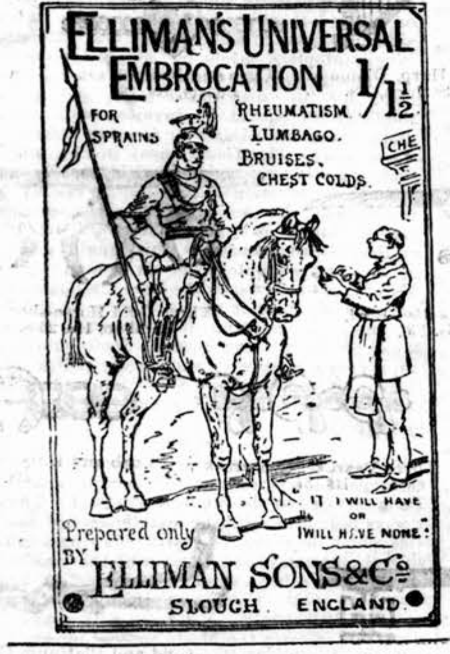

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The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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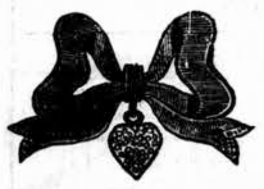
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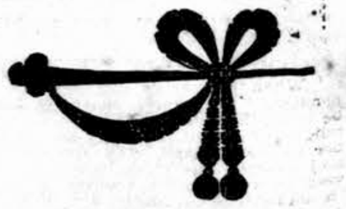
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Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

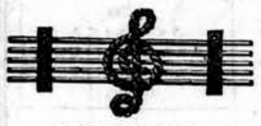
Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

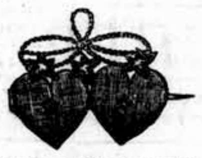
Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

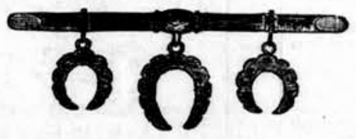
3 Swallows, Rs. 24.


Music, Rs. 16-8.

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.


Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.


Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.

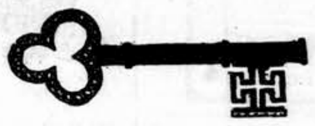
Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

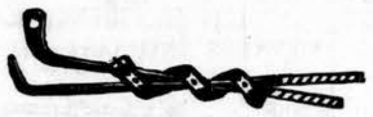
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

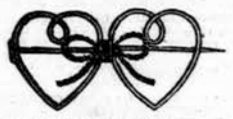
Bar and Circle set Pearl, Rs. 32.

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.


Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.

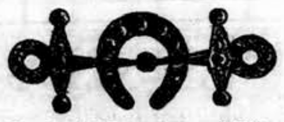

Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.


Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.

Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.

Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.


Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.

Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.

Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 1

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